CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28605—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1891.

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We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0 11-0	8-8 6-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 11-0	8-8 6-8
25-0 22-0	13-8 12-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 22-0	13-8 12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2278	500	C. F. Preston	17th „
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st „
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	14th Jan.
CATHAY	2984	500	A. Symons	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 29, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets, Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	26th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
December 1, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1891. Agents.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 5th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on the 6th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

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KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail	
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3089	about	4th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	„	19th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	„	5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	„	23rd „
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	„	5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	„	10th Dec.	For Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„	18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„	25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

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THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense; but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Celestine	per bottle	5 12	6 8
Do.	½ „	3 4	3 10
Benedictine	per bottle	5 12	6 8
Do.	½ „	3 4	3 10
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Green	per bottle	7 12	8 12
Do. do.	½ „	4 0	4 8
Do. do. Yellow	per bottle	6 12	7 10
Do. do.	½ „	3 8	4 0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	per bottle	3 6	3 14
Do. do. do.	½ „	2 0	2 4
Creme de Cacao	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½ „	..	..
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½ „	2 6	2 12
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Stone Jars	per bottle	5 8	6 4
Do. do.	½ „	2 14	3 4
Kummel, Riga	per bottle	3 10	4 2
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	„	4 8	5 4
Do. do.	½ bottle	2 6	2 12
Peach Brandy	per bottle	5 0	5 10
Do. do.	½ „	2 12	3 2
BITTERS, &c.			
Angostura Bitters,	per bottle	2 2	2 6
Orange Bitters	„	2 4	2 8
Do. do.	½ „	1 4	1 7
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s. Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s.	per ½ pint	1 0	1 2
Ginger Brandy	per doz. bottles	26 0	29 0
Orange Brandy	„ „	31 0	35 0
Orange Wine	„ „	16 0	18 0
Ginger Wine	„ „	16 0	18 0
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s.	„ „	25 0	28 0
Vermouth, French	„ „	17 0	19 0
Vermouth, Italian	„ „	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
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MESSRS. POMMERY & GRENO, HEIDSIECK, and other Firms have increased the Price of their Champagnes 10s. per Case, and there is considerable probability of a further advance at no distant period.

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			Rs. as.	Rs. as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)		bottles	64 0	71 0
Do. do. do.	½	„	37 0	41 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)		bottles	57 0	63 0
Do. do. do.	½	„	33 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole		bottles	63 0	70 0
Do. do.	½	„	36 0	41 0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.		bottles	70 0	79 0
Do. do. do.	½	„	37 0	41 8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"		bottles	54 0	60 0
Do. do. do.	½	„	30 0	33 0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"		bottles	62 0	69 0
Do. do. do.	½	„	35 0	39 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"		bottles	65 0	72 0
Do. do.	½	„	37 8	42 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR		bottles	30 0	33 0
Do. do. do.	½	„	18 0	20 0

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PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.
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PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

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UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1881, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browene's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

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LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

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MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

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TRY AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

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SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

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SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

GIGANTIC SUCCESS ! !

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY,

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

MIKADO.

First appearance of Mr. E. Phillips, the Silvery Tenor, AS NANKI POO, from the Opera House, Melbourne.

FRIDAY,

LES CLOCHES DE CORNVILLE.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

MISS LYDIA M. VON FINKELSTEIN'S

POPULAR LECTURES

AND

LIVING PICTURES OF ORIENTAL LIFE.

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN

WILL GIVE A COURSE OF HER

CELEBRATED LECTURES ON LIFE IN PALESTINE IN SPLENDID ORIENTAL COSTUMES

AT THE

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH DECEMBER,

AND FOUR SUBSEQUENT NIGHTS.

During a recent visit to England Miss Von FINKELSTEIN'S audiences filled some of the largest Halls, and during her visit to Australia the "Melbourne Argus" spoke of the lecturer in the following terms :—

Her voice is musical and clear, and many and wonderful are the things she does with it. Miss VON FINKELSTEIN can lecture standing, walking, sitting, or lying down ; she can sound the war-cry of the desert, sing an Arab love-song in the tent, wail with the Jews under the walls of Zion, chant the Moslem call to prayer from the minaret top and give the Bedouin 'cooey' to be heard a mile off. She can tell a good story, such as you might have read in the 'Innocents Abroad ;' and when she tells a story, humorous or otherwise, she dramatises it with an energy rarely seen off, or indeed on, the regular boards.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 ; Unreserved, Rs. 2 ; Re 1 ; Ans. 8.

SEASON TICKETS FOR THE FIVE LECTURES

Reserved Seats, Rs. 12, Unreserved in 2 Rs. Seats, Rs. 8.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Fort and Byculla, Messrs NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, and at the Doors.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1891.

WANTED.

TEMPORARY OVERSEERS qualified to make Surveys and superintend Works. Pay, excluding Travelling allowances, from Rs. 60 to 150 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply to the

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ahmedabad.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, Sirdar's Palace second Floor, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, 1891, at 3 o'lock, in the afternoon for the following purposes.

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

A most suitable and choice Article may be selected from the following, Prices being within everybody's reach :—

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

BISCUIT BOXES, from Rs. 20.
CAKE BASKETS, from Rs. 12.
TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 12-8.
JAM & JELLY, from Rs. 8.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 21.
MUGS, from Rs. 11-8.
OIL & VINEGAR FRAME, from Rs. 10.
CRUET STANDS, from Rs. 14.
TEAPOTS, from Rs. 13-8.
BON BON BOX, from Rs. 21.
SUGAR, SINGLE, DOUBLE, & TRIPLE, from Rs. 19-8.
TEA CADDY, OAK, from Rs. 15.
SARDINE BOX, from Rs. 19-8.
WINE & SPIRIT LABELS, ASSORTED, from Re. 1-4.
MOUNTED CORKS, from Rs. 9.
TOASTING FORKS, from Re. 1.
GRAPE SCISSORS, from Rs. 5-8.
KNIFE RESTS, from Rs. 2-8.
CRESS BOAT & STAND, from Rs. 30.
VASES, from Rs. 18.
TABLE GONGS, &c., &c.

LEATHER GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES. From Rs. 16-12.

WRITING DESKS. From Rs. 12-8.

JEWEL CASES. From Rs. 12.

LADIES' COMPANION. From Rs. 6.

DESPATCH BOXES. From Rs. 33-8.

LADIES' WORK BOXES. From Rs. 21.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. From Rs. 10.

PURSES! PURSES!! PURSES!!! From Rs. 2-8.

PERFUMES.
PERFUME SPRAYS.

Extra Highly Perfumed
ATKINSON'S SOAPS.
&c., &c., &c.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
Of all Prices and Descriptions.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.

BALLOON ASCENT AND DESCENT

In an Entirely

NEW WAR PARACHUTE

By the daring æronaut,

LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R.,

On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, at 4-30 p.m.

THIS SECOND EXHIBITION will be even more startling than the first one, when Lieut. MANSFIELD will display the wonderful uses to which Ballooning may be put in Modern Warfare and several of his improved appliances will be used, and he will endeavour to beat his last record of 11,400 feet.

It is particularly requested that Gentlemen desirous of reserving seats for themselves and Ladies will apply for them at once, otherwise the arrangements for their comfort may not be as complete as the management desire.

THIS IS THE LAST OCCASION
LIEUT. MANSFIELD

Will be able to give an Exhibition in Bombay.

Arrangements are made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Tramway Companies to run Special Trains and Tram Cars as may be required in addition to the Ordinary Local Trains to and from Parel on the Day of the Descent.

ADMISSION FEE:

Reserved Seats, near the Balloon......	Rs. 3
First Class „	Rs. 2
Second Class „	Re. 1
Promenade	As. 8

There will be a special enclosure for 5 Rupee Subscribers only.

Should any unforeseen accident prevent an ascent, all money will be returned on presentation of duplicate tickets on Monday, 7th Instant, at the Gaiety Theatre between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Tickets may be had from

SOUNDY & Co.; SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN ; TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA & FORT ; BEYNON & Co. ; and A. BHICAJEE & Co., Apollo Bunder.

TENDERS are INVITED for the Work of Asphalting the Floors of the Male Ward, St George's Hospital, Bombay.—

Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Work of Asphalting the Floors of the Male Ward, St. George's Hospital," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 p. m. on the 10th Instant.

A sum of Rs. 300 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Superintending Engineer, N. D.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1891.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF UNIFORM TO BARODA CAVALRY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by His Excellency the Senapati Saheb, Baroda, through General A. Hardie, Commanding His Highness the Gaekwar's Troops, Baroda, up to 1 o'clock p. m., (Madras time) on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1891, for the SUPPLY of FULL DRESS UNIFORM and ACCOUTREMENTS (about 1,200 suits, more or less) to Three Cavalry Regiments in Baroda.

Terms of contract and samples of uniform may be seen, and further information obtained on application to the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of British Rs. 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 15 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose Tender may be accepted, or other approved security must be given.

His Excellency the Senapati holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender, and he does not hold himself bound to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

F. NISSEN, Colonel,
Commanding H. H's. Cavalry and Artillery Brigade.

Baroda, 21st November, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શૈકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1891.

"No. 4156-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October 1891.

HORSES.

REMOUNTS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 15th October, 1890, it is hereby Notified that the number of young COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1892-93, is estimated at 850.

But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.

HAPUR REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..375

KURNAL REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..375

BOMBAY.

AHMEDNAGAR DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..100

Total .. 850

2. The average price for young horses of this Class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various Horse Fairs and Horse Shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Department."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER, Lieut.-General.
Secretary to Government.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

DON'T DELAY!

THE last Mail for Posting CHRISTMAS CARDS to England leaves on the 5th December.

Be sure you come and Inspect our LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF CHRISTMAS CARDS.

HUNDREDS OF UNIQUE DESIGNS at all Prices, from one Anna upwards.

Look out for our LISTS of Magazine and Christmas Numbers with this Issue.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

XMAS CARDS !
XMAS CARDS ! !
XMAS CARDS ! ! !

IN GREAT VARIETY.

From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

WANTED.

WANTED

TEMPORARY OVERSEERS in the P. Works Department. Apply, with Testimonials, stating Qualifications and Salary, to

D. GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bijapur Dt.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS : WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.

Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.

"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.

DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.

R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.

GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

FROM

The Tottenham Lager Beer Brewery

TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE

PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS :—

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

TO THOSE GOING TO ENGLAND.

TO BE LET, in DULWICH, for 1 year or 15 months from January 1st, 1892, within 10 minutes walk of the College and of the High School for Girls, a House very nicely furnished, containing 5 or 6 Bed Rooms, 4 Sitting Rooms, Dressing Room, Bath Room with hot and cold water laid on, and usual offices ; back and front garden. Drainage put in order last month. Terms to a careful tenant, inclusive of use of grand Piano, Linen, Plate and China 4 Guineas a week. Apply to "F. G." care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE....................... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF W. CLERKE, ESQ.

ONE MAIL PHAETON, with a pair of Grey Walers, and a set of English-made double Harness. One Single-seated Light Office BROUGHAM by Kesterton.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses ; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. A'so best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 111, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette,
Annas 3. Post free.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers ; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

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SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

* Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay station, Rs. 6.

AGENTS :— ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST UNPACKED

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR'S CARDS

In Very Great Varieties, with MODERATE PRICES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY Notes of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently commended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.

SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,

£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.

NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE

IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.

EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing

PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED

AND

PROPORTIONATE BONUS,

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,

Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND BONUS ADDITIONS.

RATES MODERATE.

EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL FEATURES!

1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding. In addition to this there is £140,000 uncalled capital.

3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862........	£309,890	0	0
„ 1885........	£988,156	0	0
„ 1886........	£955,039	0	0
„ 1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to....................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,572,248 were granted during 1890. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £144,669, and now amount to £7,488,625 sterling, being an increase of nearly Two-and-a-half millions or 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.

FRESH CONCESSIONS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................................	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL..................................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,460	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	615
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x1
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	196
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	952½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,350
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	130xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	925
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	80xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	1,006
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-6
Carolas	„ 228
Mexican Dollars	„ 221-8
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 282
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 108-12
Gold Leaf	„ 22-10nom
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-15
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-14
Pekin	„ 22-3nom

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Albert Press Company, 3 p.m.
Club Cup Races, Back Bay Baths.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, "The Mikado," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Aislaby (s), from Colombo ; La Seyne (s), Aden ; and Sculptor (s), Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—I. M. S. Canning and Dalhousie, for Aden ; Pachumba (s), and Redcross (s), Karachi ; Caledonia (s), Hull ; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance, at the head branch, is 200. Admissions, 2,171. Prevailling diseases, fevers and dysentery.

SNAKES KILLED ON THE MALABAR HILL.—During the month of November last, sixty snakes of different species were killed on and about Malabar Hill.

"CHRISTIE'S OLD ORGAN."—A service of songs, entitled "Christie's Old Organ," illustrated with dissolving views from life models, in aid of the funds of the Seamen's Rest, Frere Road, on Friday evening. The service is to be given in the Hall of the Seamen's Rest.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Balla Shewaya, residing at Cammatipura, has reported to the police that on Tuesday evening, whilst his son, aged 5 years, was playing in the street in front of his house, somebody enticed him away to Grant Road, and there robbed him of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 38.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

Lancers	La Cigale	C Coote.
Overture	Des Francis Juges	H. Berlioz.
Polka	Come Along	H. Behrend.
Dance	Old Tapesty	Boggetti.
Selection	Maid Marian	R. Koven.
Valse	La Plus Belie	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE COWASJEE BYRAMJEE BANAJEE FIRE TEMPLE.—The annual ceremony of the installation of this sacred place took place yesterday on the premises, on the Queen's Road, in the presence of the high-priests and a large concourse of laymen and clergy. The trustees of the funds belonging to this fire-temple, Messrs. Cowasjee Dadabhoy R. Banajee and Cowasjee Pestonjee F. Banajee, after the *jussan* ceremony, distributed a sum of money to the priests and poor people.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS : VESSEL SUNK.—The s. s. Kapurthala, of the B. I. S. N. Co., which arrived in harbour on Tuesday, under the command of Captain W. H. Rothwell, from Kurrachee, *via* Kathiawar Coast ports, reports that after leaving Cutch Mandvi she ran down a native craft, named Prow Luxmi Prasad, bound to Vowania Bunder, from Dwarka, with a cargo of coals. The cause of the accident was due to the carelessness of the tindal of the prow, having no light on board. The prow immediately sank, but fortunately all the crew were saved.

FIRE AT BYCULLA : SEVEN CATTLE BURNED.—Yesterday evening, a fire broke out in several cattle-sheds, situated near the Technical College, Byculla. An alarm was immediately raised and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations. The fire-engines from Byculla and Pydownee immediately arrived on the scene and began to play upon the flames and prevented the fire from spreading to the surrounding houses. Several sheds were entirely gutted and seven cattle were burnt. The fire was extinguished in an hour. A Hindu was slightly burnt, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,700. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A DISHONET SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Antone Alban Fernandes, a Goanese cook, was charged before Mr. W R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a silver watch and a gold chain and buttons, collectively valued at Rs. 102, the property of his master, Mr. Maneckji Kaikhoshroo, station master, in the employ of B. B. & C. I. Railway, at Mahaluxmi. A few days ago the complainant employed the accused as a cook who, on the 24th ultimo, during his master's absence, stole the property in question and absconded. The matter was [illegible] trying to dispose of the property at a Marwaree's shop. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MAD DOGS AT LARGE—MORE PEOPLE BITTEN.—So many cases of people being bitten by mad dogs are now occurring that it would seem to be almost unsafe to move about the city lest some pariah brute might rush at one's legs and give a painful and perhaps serious bite. Only yesterday two more serious cases of people being bitten by mad dogs were reported. On Tuesday morning a mad pariah dog attacked and bit a monkey, belonging to a Mahomedan, named Hoosein Gooljar, residing at Rampart Row. The brute then attacked a *hamal*, named Sona Deo, and afterwards attacked a *bhistee*, named Yeddoo Nabibux, who killed the dog by striking it with a stick on the forehead. A Hindu woman, named Bhagee, aged 25 years, residing at the Two Tanks Road, was standing in Erskine Road, yesterday morning when a stray dog bit her on the left foot. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and the dog killed.

UP IN A BALLOON.—A series of excellent photographs have been taken of Lieutenant Mansfield's balloon the "Wanderer" by Messrs F. Ahrle and Company, and are now on view and for sale at their studio, and at the establishment of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Albert Buildings, Hornby Row. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the last parachute descent the balloon was dreadfully torn by being dragged over rocks in the Back Bay by the men who discovered it in the sea. One photo. shows men at work repairing the balloon, and a most extraordinary picture it makes. Another shows the balloon just rising from the ground with the Lieutenant and Mr. and Mrs. Southwell Piper in the car. A most artistic picture it makes for an instantaneous photograph, and the likenesses are perfect. Another shows the daring young aeronaut himself in the car in the act of rising in the air, with his aneroid, and the Humane Society's Medal on his arm, but the best of the series is one in which the aeronaut is seen hanging from the hoop of the balloon just before making his terrible leap. The expression of the face, the firmly-knit brows, and determined look, the distended muscles of the arm are well brought out, while the ropes of the parachute flying in the air, make a most realistic picture. This latter photograph would make an interesting souvenir of the most wonderful and sensational parachute descent that ever was witnessed in India, if not in the world.

THE SOMAVANSIYA-RSHTRIYA-JATI-YUSA SABHA.—The second anniversary of the above Sabha took place in the hall of the Bombay Native Institution, Thakurdwar, on Tuesday, Mr. Ramjee Lakshman Gharat, the chairman of the Sabha, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the unavoidable absence through illness of Mr. Sakharam Sadasiv, who had so ably filled the chair on a similar occasion last year. He, however, expressed a hope that in future it might be possible for the Sabha to invite the general public to take part in such gatherings. The managing committee's report showed that though there was no material addition to the number of members on the roll of the Sabha the record of useful work done in the course of the year was most encouraging. The Sabha had been in a position to engage a paid teacher for their night school, where not less than twenty-five boys, whose ages ranged from ten to twenty years, and who all attended to different trades during day-time, had received instruction in Marathi or English. The Sabha had also lately opened a reading-room and library where various English and Marathi papers and magazines were available for the use of members. In distributing the prizes, which consisted of various useful books to the students, the chairman took occasion to express his regret that the Sabha had not a workshop of their own where they might be able to train children in carpentry during day-time, and teach them to read, write, and cast accounts at night, but he expressed a hope that this also would before long be an accomplished fact. The distribution of flowers, *attar*, *pan*, and *gulab*, and the customary vote of thanks to the the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

GENERAL MAYO's funeral was celebrated at Naples on the 6th ultimo in grand military style. The Prince of Naples followed the hearse on foot as far as the Municipal Palace. General Mayo was a Neapolitan, born May 21, 1824. In 1834 he entered the Royal Military College, and in 1842 was made captain. After the annexation of the two Sicilies to the kingdom of Italy, when the Neapolitan army was dissolved, Captain Mayo was transferred to the Italian army, and in 1861 was raised to the rank of major on the staff, and in 1866 lieutenant-colonel. He rendered great services to his country from that time. He was a philosopher and author, and has left a mass of inedited manuscript.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the enquiry into the charge of defamation brought by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte against Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, in respect of a pastoral letter which contained defamatory allegations involving the reputation of the complainant. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared on behalf of the prosecution ; and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, represented his Lordship the Bishop.

Lord Colin Campbell said as soon as he had come into Court he had a translation shown him, which he understood had been corrected by Mr. Britto and Mr. DaSilva. He had not an opportunity of examining it carefully ; but it was for his Worship to see the difference between the reduced version and the original. Before coming into Court he had prepared a number of passages in the former translation in which it was alleged an attempt had been made upon the coffers. If his Worship would take the new translation in his hands he would see the difficulty.

Mr. Cooper said there would be no difficulty if both parties had the same copy of the translation.

Lord Colin told the Magistrate he had not received a copy.

Mr. Craigie said the copy of the new translation was practically the same with the exception of two or three words that had been altered, and was prepared to accept it if it was agreed upon by the prosecution.

Lord Colin Campbell pointed out that as he had not an opportunity of seeing it, he was not prepared to say what course he should take in the event of any material difference being found in it.

Mr. Cooper said he clearly understood the translation between Mr. DaSilva and Mr. Britto would be accepted.

Lord Colin Campbell replied that if there was any alteration which in their (the prosecution's) view was material, then of course the question arose why Mr. Britto deviated from the original translation and his reasons for doing so. If any material alteration occurred he would have to ask Mr. Nunes to what passages he took objection during examination and which he considered being defamatory. He suggested the best course would be to allow the prosecution to consider this, and take the passages at the next hearing. He would now proceed with the examination of the witness, and there was only one passage to which he would have to advert in the pastoral letter.

The Court assented.

Mr. Nunes examined said :—A letter signed by me and many of the parishioners, dated 7th September, was addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. (Lord Colin Campbell read this letter as it referred to the pastoral letter complained of.) I received a reply to that letter. (This showed that the police attendance was to prevent a breach of the peace in the road.) Lord Colin produced a copy of the *Anglo-Lusitano* of 6th August, 1891, in which the pastoral letter read from the pulpit appeared, and which he tendered in evidence as it was a publication of the allegation complained of. The document was marked for identification. Witness goes on :—No enquiry was made by the Bishop of me personally as to the facts before the pastoral letter was published on July 16th. The Bishop never sent for me. I was admonished and condemned wthout a hearing. Previous to the pastoral letter I addressed a letter to the Bishop on account of the non-production of the books. This was before the meetings that were held in the parish. (Correspondence from the Bishop to Messrs Crawford, Burder, &c., was put in.) This correspondence referred to certain discords in the parish at a meeting of which his Lordship complained of the complainant's action in protesting against his Lordship's interference.)

Witness said : My only ground of opposition was that I said the Bishop had no right to interfere in temporalities. I do not admit the right of the Bishod to appoint a vicar. I have studied the question of the rights of Bishops in Bombay to appoint vicars in churches here.

Lord Colin: Is it right or not that the Roman Catholics of Bombay have been accustomed to elect their own vicars ?—Yes.

Was this right exercised in the time of the East India Company as a matter of history ?—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Craigie took objection to this question since he thought it had no bearing upon the case.

Lord Colin Campbell [illegible] this was one of the most important parts of the case. The Bishop had charged the complainants in this letter with advocating an impious doctrine. That impious doctrine was nothing else than that they claimed the right for the parishioners to elect their pastors. The Bishop called that an impious doctrine, and Lord Colin Campbell said to call that impious was a subversion of the truth and was wholly a wrong consideration of their action and was part of the defamation complained of. Lord Colin Campbell after making reference to an analagous case submitted it would be his contentions that to assert it was an impious doctrine was a false and misleading statement and defamatory in its nature.

Witness continues :—To my knowledge the late Vicar Rev. Braz Fernandez was elected by the majority of the parishioners and confirmed by Government. We have obtained an *interim* order from the High Court to allow the wardens and administrators appointed on July 12th last, to inspect the books. I complain of the words that I and my party are the authors of those scandalous events. I complain of the suggestion to make the faithful believe the funds were in danger. Witness then spoke to the other passages he complained of in the letter and the case was adjourned.

The other complainant Mr. De Monte was being examined when the Court adjourned the case till Monday afternoon.

GYMKHANA RACES.

FIRST DAY.—DEC. 5.
ENTRIES.

THE GYMKHANA PURSE.

Capt Harrison's b a g Volunteer.
Mr E Barton's b a p Tukea.
Mr E E Steel's g a p Cintra.
Mr Jungee Shah's g a g Shamrock.

THE WALER RACE.

Mr Anderson's b w g Midnight.
Mr Dela Fosse's b w m Irene

THE NOVICE STAKES.

Capt Harrison's b cb p Cavalier.
Mr E Barton's b a p Tukea.
Col Rhodes' bl a p The Crow.
Capt Steele's b a p Blobbs.
Mr Foulke's b a p Turk.
Mr A A Convoy's ch a p Sunbeam.
Mr Jungee Shah's b a p Brown Jacket.
Mr St Paul's g a p Gyp.
Mr Lidbetter's g cb m Zada.

THE HACK STAKES.

Mr Playfair's ch cb h Rajah.
Mr G Well's ch a h Musjid.
Mr Munroe's b a h Barnum.
Capt Harrison's b a g Volunteer.
Mr Jungee Shah's g a g Shamrock.
Mr Dowdell's b a h Old Joe.

THE PONY PLATE (OPEN).

Mr H S's b a p Switchback.
Mr Moochal Shah's g a g Speed of Thought.
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's b a p Onslow late Halal.
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's b a p Speedwell
Mr Wells Cole's g a p Satara.

THE PARLI STAKES.

Mr H S's b a p Switchback.
Col Rhodes' b a p Teb.
Mr Foulke's b a p Turk.
Mr E E Steel's b a p Grayling.
Mr Jungee Shah's b a p Brown Jacket.

N.B.—The entries for second day, 12th December, will remain open until Wednesday, 9th instant.

Starting declarations for 1st day, 5th December, giving names, and colors of riders, and the weight to be carried, to be placed in the box at the Gymkhana by 1 p.m., Friday, 4th December. Ordinaries at Bombay Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., 4th December.

L. L. STEELE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 21st November was 302 against 301 and 277 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 24. There were 46 deaths from cholera, against 18 and 33 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against *nil* in the previous week. There were 15 deaths from tetanus against nine in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 115 and 43, respectively, against 131 and 31 in the preceeding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·7 per mille per annum, against 31·8, the mean of the last five years.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE BHOJRAJ MOHANDAS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for the examination of the insolvent and certain other witnesses under Section 36 of the Act. The application was granted, the examination being fixed for the 13th instant.

RE ESSAC CASSUM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the orders of adjudication in insolvency passed on the 21st June, 1889, should not be revoked under Section 9 of the Act. The learned counsel explained that the insolvent was a resident of Bangalore, and that the Court had, therefore, no jurisdiction in the matter, nor could the insolvent get a legal discharge here. The learned counsel read an affidavit by Mr. Turner, Official Assignee, who stated that the matter had been compromised, and that he had no objection to the revocation of the order for the adjudication.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, on behalf of a creditor, Hajee Oosman Allarakhia, objected to the application on the ground that his client, a large creditor, had received no notice of it.

His lordship thought that Mr. Budroodin's client, not being a petitioning creditor, had no *locus standi* under the Section. Mr. Budroodin contended that the opposing creditors had a right to be heard as much as the petitioning creditors, and that the insolvent was bound to serve notices upon all the creditors without distinction. The learned counsel asked for a postponement until the disposal of an appeal from the order of adjudication.

The Judge : But you have no *locus standi*.

Mr. Budroodin submitted that his client had a right to be heard.

After some further discussion, his lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

RE HAJEE ABOO AHMED.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for an opposing creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the matter until the disposal of a suit pending before the High Court against the insolvent.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application on the ground that the creditor had done nothing to prosecute the suit.

Mr. Jardine said that his client had no direct interest in the suit.

His lordship postponed the matter till the 13th March, 1892 ; and on the motion of Mr. Manker, extended the insolvent's interim order till that date.

RE ROZA ROSHIN.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE NANABHOY GUNGADAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why his client should not be granted a discharge. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES ADJOURNED.

The discharges of Eduljee Ardasir Nulwalla, *alias* Pandole, and of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Patloo were adjourned for a year, owing to their having twice before applied for the benefit of the Act. His lordship remarked that they had been living on the monies of their creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy Borah ; Cursetjee Chundabhoy Chanivalla ; William Henry Pickin ; Manuel Anthony Corin ; Vanmali Coobeir Bhat ; Moreshwur Rowjee Tanak ; Gungadhur Oomerjee Parakh ; Tookaram Bhasker Vasaikar ; Johanna Willis ; Cowasjee Fakirjee Cooper ; Shaik Amir bin Shaik Mahomed ; Vassanjee Chota Lohana and others ; Ardasir Pestonjee Mistree, *alias* Cabinetmaker ; Pestonjee Cursetjee Petigarra ; Becher Surchand Vanni ; and Donald Greenhalgh.

THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the Deccan Ice Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, Belt Lane, Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee occupying [illegible] report :—

The directors now beg to submit their report with the audited accounts for the year ended 30th September 1891. The opposition at Hyderabad still continues and rates for ice there still rule low. The machinery has worked well and economically. During the year the machinery at Poona has been overhauled and is now working satisfactorily. It will be observed by the accounts that the Company has made no profit during the year. This is attributable to the low rates for ice ruling both in Hyderbad and Poona. In March last, an opposition ice machine was started at the Reay Paper Mills, situated some six miles from Poona ; and since then, the Poona Factory has been working at a loss. The loss has, however, been recouped by the profit made by the Hyderabad factory. The small balance at credit of profit and loss account, the directors propose should be carried forward to next year. Overtures have been made by the owners of the opposition factory at Poona, but they are simply to the effect that this Company should go into liquidation and allow them to have the monopoly of the ice trade in Poona. The directors have given the present position of the Company the fullest consideration, and they have come to the conclusion that, looking at the difficulties the opposition has to contend with, and to the interests of the shareholders of this Company and those of the general public, it would be unwise at present to take any steps in the direction of winding up the Company. Arrangements have been made whereby expense at both factories have been cut down to the lowest level, consistent with due care being taken of the properties.

The board regret to announce the death, during the year, of their esteemed chairman and colleague, the late Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E. The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, nominated in his place, his son, Mr. Eknath R Khote, who is now a director of the Company, and Mr. Merwanjee S. Jamsetjee was appointed chairman, pro. tem. The directors report and audited accounts of the Company were approved, adopted, and confirmed. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee were re-elected as the directors of the Company. Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee was re-elected chairman of the directors of the Company. Mr. N. S. Symons and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors of the Company on a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

25-91—Little S F & N—L W G R Carnac vs J C de Souza—Roughton & B—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

214-91—Crawford B and Co—Ruttonbai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac, and another.—L S F and N., and M N Saklatwala.—Part heard.

242-91—In-person a pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person.

278-91—Crawford B & Co—The B B & C I Railway Co vs Dwarkadas Luchmiarrayen and others—Tyabjee and D.

230-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapujee Cooverjee and anotheor R Skipsey.

For further directions on Commissiones report.

200-87—Tyabjee and D—Cashilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and another—J C Cama.

676-89—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Hoshanjee Sorabjee Kotwal and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Snal disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

476-88—Conroy and B—Goverdhundas Valljee vs Vithuldas Ramdas and another—Tyebjee and D.

99-91—Craigie L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Bai Heerabai—Chalk, W and S.

724-90—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awanker and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.

19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs Dhurumdas Assanand—Ardesir, H and D.

456-90—In person, a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V N K.

613-90—Conroy and B—Damji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.

106-91—Janardhun G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

9-86—Janardhan and A—Vishwanath Damoder vs Muthoorabai and others—B and M C W and S B V N K.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co, Ld.—T A Bland—for petitioner, Mudonjee Jootha—M N Suklatwalla for company.

CAPTAIN E. S. MASTERS, Staff Corps, has been confirmed in his appointment as Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, *vice* Captain Ravenshaw, transferred to the Political Department. This appointment has given general satisfaction to the residents of Secunderabad, as Captain Masters is a terror to evil-doers. The heavy sentences he has recently passed on old offenders have caused many of the *budmashes* to migrate to fresh fields and pastures new.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

A LARGE concourse of friends and relatives assembled in the compound of the St. Mary's College at the annual distribution of prizes last evening. A very pretty stage was erected at the centre steps, the drop-scene being very effective. Punctually at 5-30 the Very Rev. Father Dalhoff, accompanied by the Rev. Father Jurgens Superior of the Mission, Father Stein, Rector of St. Xavier's College, Father Noti, Rector of St. Mary's College, and several other Fathers from different colleges arrived - Father Dalhoff presiding.

The evening's entertainment was opened by the school band, the piece being the overture, Sarguio by Paer. The band, which has always maintained its efficiency under their able director, the Rev. Father Waldman, played this piece with great correctness. After the overture, the drop-scene rose on a very neat little drawing-room in the historical play, entitled "Charles Edward Stuart," the piece was very interesting, but mindful of the phrase "you are here as friends not critics," expressed in the prologue, we refrain from criticising. The several parts were delivered in a clear voice, and the performers deserve every credit for the able way in which they acquitted themselves of their *roles*. The intervals between the acts were filled up by the band playing selected pieces.

The play over, Father Piscalar, the Prefect of Studies, read the annual report which ran as follows :—

The St. Mary's Schools close with 498 boys on the rolls. Of this number 210 are boarders, and 288 day-scholars ;274 belonging to the European,and 224 to the English teaching school. The painful task falls to us this year of recording the death of two members of the staff, who for many years had spent all their zeal and energy for the welfare of this institution. Rev. Fr. Schumacher, treasurer of the school, and secretary of the Catholic Orphanages, died in the hospital at Poona, on 15th August. The late Father displayed peculiar administrative talents, and showed great care for the comfort of the children. St. Mary's is deeply indebted to him for the tidy appearance of its premises, and a great many improvements in matters of detail connected with a large boarding-school. His death closely followed that of the principal of the school, the Very Rev. Fr. Fibus, who died on 23rd of June. It is to his innate love of discipline and earnest study the school owes, to a great extent, its present efficiency. The pupils of this institution, its ex-students, and friends, keenly feeling the loss they had suffered by his untimely death, have collected a sum of about Rs. 550 for the purpose of establishing a prize to perpetuate the memory of the experienced director of their studies. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank them for the sentiments of generous gratitude displayed by them towards the memory of the late Rev. Father. The health of the boys has been good, and not one case of very serious illness occurred during the year. Our special thanks are due to Dr. L. P. do Rosario, our excellent medical attendant. The conduct of the boys has been most commendable. We further mark with pleasure the success they had at the annual drill competition of the B. V. R. Corps in carrying the Silver Cup, presented by H. E. the Governor, to the best drilled cadet company. Our sincerest thanks are due to Captain J. Kenny for the great interest he has taken in the training of the St. Mary's cadet company. At the last year's Matriculation Examination three of our candidates were successful, out of eight, and two of them ranked among the first hundred. As to the work done during this year, we have the favourable opinion given by the Government Inspector that the usual high standard of efficiency in both the European and English-teaching departments has been well maintained. This goes to show that the present staff will continue the work of education, with much the same success and equal satisfaction to the parents as hitherto. Before we close this report, we have to record that Government has been pleased to hand over to us the large plot of ground which was promised last year. Thus the construction of the long-projected, and much-needed building for workshops, infirmary, and linen-room will soon be commenced. In conclusion, we tender our very sincere thanks to our friends and benefactors for the kindly and generous support they have given to the work, which is carried on at St. Mary's Institution. The schools will re-open on the 7th January, on which day the day-scholars have to be present at the Mass of the Holy Ghost at 8 a.m. The boarders will re-enter on the 6th of January.

After the distribution of prizes the National Anthem closed the evening's entertainment.

[illegible]

THE British s s Red Cross, 1,832 tons, Captain H D Corney, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE British s s Coledonia, 1,670 tons, Captain E Griffiths, cleared yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s.s. Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain R. M. Phillips, cleared yesterday for Malta & Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr John Ryder as a cabin passenger.

THE British s s Aislaby, 1,799 tons, Captain G Mansfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Aden, with a general cargo and 335 pilgrims as passengers.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Monod, Mr C Pereira, Mr S Smiths, Mr Britto, Mr Spinosa, Mr Lopez, Mr Fernandes, Mr Kauffman, Mr C Fredeles, Mr Britto, and 50 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 1,915 tons, Captain E Crewe, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr G Murray, Mr Hunter, Mr H M Ross, Mr W Orrell, Corp P Banks, Mr A Tulloch, Mr McKay and 1 deck. For Melbourne—Mr M B Rix, Mr T Shiels, Mr Tulloch and Mr Warren. For Hongkong—Mr S N Cohen, Mr B Pallonjee Kirarjia, and Mr Merwanjee P Bezonjee. For Shanghai—Revd W G and Mrs Terril and Mr S A Somech. For Colombo—Miss McCulloch, Miss Boothby, Lt-Col Glasgow and 4 deck. For Calcutta—Miss Gibbon, Mr McDonald and Mr and Mrs Drummond.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1319	Barr	B	F Muir & Co
„ H. Balckow.	639	Lockier	C	B & P S N Co
„ Sculptor	850	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
„ Mobile	916	Hardcastle	D	B & P S N Co
„ Clan Drummond	1904	Harrison	E	F Muir & Co
„ Ibo	1112	Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
„ Guayacan	879	Steele	H J	H I MSulaman.
„ Kt. Companion	2513	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	M	H Cassum
„ Zampha	1526	Chisholm	N	C Edulji
„ Aislaby	1799	Mansfield	P	W&A Graham & Co
„ Almora	1716	Ingram	Q	M Mackenzie & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera and Bheema ....Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt	1	P & O Co
„ Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W& A Graham & Co
„ Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	3	P & O S N Co
„ Bormida	1499	Suzani	4	F Bozzoni
„ Ravenna	1915	Crieve	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Niobe	58	Brelich	8	J Janni
„ Kirby Hall	1655	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
„ Caledonia	1670	Griffith	16	Beyts Craig & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H. M. S. Marathon .... 1585 ....Hill ....Royal Navy.
H. B. Curlew .... 305 ....B P T.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Aislaby (s)	Mansfield	Colombo, Nov 28.
	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden, Nov 24.
	Sculptor (s)	McAdam	Jedda, Nov 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	I. M. S. Canning	Black	Aden.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie.	Hooper	Aden.
	Pachumba (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, &c.
	Caledonia (s)	Griffiths	Hull.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool.
	Red Bross (s)	Corney	Karachi.

The steamer Ravenna, Captain Crewe, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Virawa, for Calcutta via Coast ports.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi via K. Coast.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
October.					
28	Conquest H M's	Henderson	Obock	18	Muccala.
November.					
5	Dalhousie IG	Hooper	Somali coast.	22	Bombay.
12	Amara	Davis	Barry	18	Persian Gulf.
14	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.	-	Somali coast.
15	Electra	Scott Smith	Bombay	17	Cable works.
	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim	18	Suez.
	Funa	Peters	Hodeida		Hodeida.
16	Sheik Berkhud	Nicholas	Hodeida		Hodeida.
	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay	16	Genoa.
	Duke of Argyll	Prentice	Brisbane		London.
	Boadicea H.M.'s flag ship	Donner	Malta	18	Bombay.
	Bussorah	Thomas	Busreh	17	Jeddah.
	Loanda	Ramos	Zanzibar		Lisboa.
	Parramatta	Murray	London		Sydney.
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Atkinson	London		Calcutta.
17	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	19	Berbera.
	Clyde	Parfitt	London	17	Bombay.
18	Huntcliff	Loutitt	Batavia	18	Port Said FO
19	Victoria	Adamson	Sydney	19	London
	Bengal	Barratt	Calcutta		London.
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
20	Polynesien	Vimont	Sydney	20	Marseilles.
	La Seyne	Schmitz	Bombay	21	Bombay.
	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Stormer	Bremen	20	Australia.
21	Golconda	Henderson	Calcutta	21	London.
	Sverre	Rodseth	Java		Port Said FO
	Palestina	De Negri	Mussowa	22	Mussowa.
22	Mobile	Hardcastle	Hodeida	23	Bombay.
	Sculptor	McAdam	Jeddah		Bombay.
	Swainsby	Davies	Calcutta		Dundee.
23	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		

Aden, 23rd Nov. 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Braunfels s—25 cases slate pencils, M G Hoosen ; 20 cases glassware, A Jan Mahomed ; 11 bales printing paper, B Sazba and Co.
Kirby Hall s—21 casks lubricating oil, M Girdhurdas.
Clan Alpine s—150 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co.
Britannia s—159 boxes bar soap, A Ebramj.

FROM LONDON.

Deepdale s—2 cases toys, S C Majoo.
Clyde s—4 bales printing paper, H Abdoolally ; 17 cases musical instruments, &c, Soundy and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 bales printing paper, N Fairoomul ; 10 cases writing paper, E M Aboolally and Co ; 5 cases feeding bottles, A Tyebally ; 3 cases blotting paper, F Surufally.
Maria Teresa s—5 bales curling paper, K Luckmanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—2,500 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.
Britannia s—64 bales wool C Soomar ; 32 bales wool, Corsey Kessowjee; 4 bales wollen carpents, Finlay Muir and Co; 24 bales hemp, M H Meerally ; 12 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 60 bales wool, H M Abba ; 139 bales wool, Motee Jetha ; 65 bales wool J Khimjee ; 96 bales wool, C Mooljee ; 42 bales wool, 56 bales cotton Nuthoo Laljee ; 163 bales cotton, H Z Abedeen ; 29 bales wool, F Sands and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—17 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co ; 2 cwts peacock feathers and 3 cwts fishmaws, J M Remtoola ; 22 cwts ivory and 6 cwts moyeteeth, Nanjeebhoy Meanee ; 10 cwts ivory, EbramiPassia and Co ; 10 bales skins, H T H Gunney ; 23 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 78 bales skins and hides, W A Graham and Co ; 5 bales skins, F M Rahimbhoy ; 7 cwts peacock feathers, C Tar Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—1,750 cwts wheat floor, The Union Flour Mill ; 49 cwts wheat flour, Vassonjee Sons and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Alpine s—16 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 5 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HULL.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Zampha s—860 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—7 bales China waste silk, T Nicond and Co ; bales woolen carpets, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Clyde s—2 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—1 case silk handkerchieves, Carrimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 154 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 95 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 9 cwts horns, C Veersee ; 289 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 107 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 5 chests opium, J Buzudea ; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoo and Co ; 50 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; [illegible] Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 15½ chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 24 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 5½ chests opium, T Gunsamdass.
Bormida s—50 bales twist, R Peerbhoy and Co ; 1,250 cwts onion, A Moosa ; 50 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—50 beles twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Ravenna s—250 cwts sandlewood and 100 cwts sandlewood chips, C Veersee ; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham and 161 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 52 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 167 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 200 chests opium, S Motilal; 103 cwts sandlewood Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 264 chests opium K Harmookrai ; 8 chests opium, H Ramgopall; 146 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 89 chests opium, N J Abram ; 133 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 35 chests opium Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 37 chests opium Silas E Sassoon ; 8 chests opium, C Bamo jee and Co ; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 28 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 11 chests opium T Sitaram.

FOR KORE.

Ravenna s—77 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Bormida s—100 bales twist, Ths National S and W Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ravenna s—1 bale cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Verawa s—461 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

James, Capt, Ms, RA, off leave, from Australia.

NOVEMBER 30.

Caldecott, Surg-Major, Bo, C I H, on leave, from Indore.
Major, Col, Bo, Mily Accts, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER. 1.

Kreyer, Capt, 20th Bo I, on duty, from Deesa.

DECEMBER 2.

Sawyer, Major, Bo, A A G, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Leslie, Capt, Bo, Vol Artly, on leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

I. There will be carbine drill at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day ; 10" R. M. L. gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 5-45 p.m. to-day ; and 25 pr. gun-drill at the Fort Head-Quarters to-morrow.

II. On Saturday next, the 5th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually and proceed by Steam Launch to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the annual Gun Target Practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary in order to earn the extra efficiency grant. No. 2 Company will parade on the same date at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 4-15 p.m. for 10" R. M. L. gun drill. Dress for both Companies—Drill order.

III. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines, at 7 o'clock this morning. All arms to be worn.
2. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 28th November, 1891 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total..	Rs. 1,91,625	Rs. 6,42,876	Rs. 5,331	Rs. 8,39,832
Corresponding week last year open 1,446½ miles..	..	....	....	8,69.791

Decrease ....Rs. 29,959

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 1st December, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·968
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	·672
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·2
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	260

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, thoroughly repaired and renovated. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER, Ripon Club.

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Beautiful Bohemian Glass TABLE ORNAMENTS, the largest Variety and Stock in India at very Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR PRESENTATION.—ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

WANTED, a Competent FOREMAN to erect Sprinker Installation. Apply at the Indian Manufacturing Mill's Premises at Ripon Road.

WANTED LADY'S SADDLE; must be by a good maker and in good condition.—Apply to "ALPHA," Yacht Club.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.—Tree Ornaments, Coloured Candles, Surprise Packets, Lucky Boxes, Santa Clause Stockings, Mechanical Toys, &c., &c. Just unpacked. From As. 2 each to Rs. 2-8 each.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR PRESENTATION WARE.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON of sizes and other old Marine Stores will be SOLD at the Government Dockyard, Bombay, on 7th Instant.

BILLIARDS.—A new Table has been fixed in the BRITISH INDIA BAR, Hornby Row.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR FOUNTAIN.—The only First-class and best HOTEL on the Hill. Excellent View; beautiful Sets of rooms; Splendid Food; and everything Unsurpassable by any other Hotel in the Station. Proprietor has splendid Houses TO LET.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters, Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATTAR from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Packet containing 15 of Raphael Tricks, best Cards, Re. 1 per Packet. LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!, The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months.................. „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars Apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
[illegible]
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN KHETWADY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, on the undermentioned date sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Rustomjee Jehangirjee Wadia and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mahomedally Amiroodin, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale reserved in an indenture of Mortgage, dated 15th July, 1889, the following properties:—
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd DECEMBER, 1891, at 4 p. m.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages, dwelling houses, chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady, in the sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue in the name of the said Mahomedbhoy Amiroodin, under old Nos. 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094 and others, old survey Nos. 653, 663, 661, 665, 663, 637, 658, 669 and new No. 9217 and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under ward D, ward Nos. 1575 and 1701, street Nos. 70 to 84 and 47 and containing by admeasurement 2257 square yards, little, more or less, and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomedbhoy Amiroodin secondly described herein, on the East of Ardaseer Dady street, on the South by property of Sorabjee Eduljee, on the west by First Khetwady lane and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomedbhoy Amiroodin.

SECOND.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady, in the sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the said Mahomedbhoy Amiroodin under No 4951, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under ward Nos 2170 and 2171, street Nos 168, 170 to 176 Falkland Road, and containing by admeasurement 435 square yards, little, more or less and bounded on the North by Falkland road, on the South by the property of Mahomedbhoy Amiroodin firstly described, on the east by Ardaseer Dadee street and on the west by first Khetwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esquire, Solicitor to the Mortgagees, at his Office in Bell Lane or to the Undersigned.

SALE of Claret, Beer, Ullaged Wines, Hosiery, Rich Leather Goods, Watches, &c.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Umer Tyeb Halal Memon, a dealer in Hosiery an insolvent, consisting caps, socks, stockings, guernsey, shirts, towels, empty boxes, &c.

Also under instructions:—Few cases of claret and Pilsener beer in quarts and pints, and a quantity of Ullaged Wines (champagne, &c.) will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold beads, silver buttons, rings, watches copper and brass pots, leather rein, lamps, odni, pitamber, blankets, dhoties, coats, pugaris, caps, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting iron weights, scale, old door wood, &c.

SALE OF LAND IN JODIA IN KATTIAWAR AND OF A BUNGALOW AND PIECES OF LAND AT RAJKOTE IN KATTIAWAR.

The undermentioned properties will under the instructions of Mr. C. Agnew Turner, Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy of the estate of Messrs. Bevis Russel and Co. be put up for sale by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private contract, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Room, in No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1891.

LOT No. 1.

1. A piece of land at Jodia believed to measure from E. to W. 30½ Guz and from N. to S. 62 Guz or thereabouts, with house or building thereon.

LOT No. 2.

2. A piece of land with a Bungalow at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 6097-9 square yards or thereabouts.

3. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 127 4-9 square yards or thereabouts.

4. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 240 square yards or thereabouts.

5. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 504 square yards or thereabouts.

6. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 16 6-9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to C. Agnew Turner, Esq., Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy, of the estate of Russell Bevis Messrs. and Co., or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 3, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

CONSOLS in London were ⅛ per cent. higher yesterday at 95⅜ *ex-div*; and French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent., to 95; Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower at 106⅞ *ex-div*. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 43⅛d. per ounce. Rupee Securities were ⅛ higher for Fours; and ⅛ in Four and a half per cents at £74½ and £73½ respectively; and in New York the metal was ⅛ cent down at 94⅜ cents, with demand exchange on London ¼ per cent higher at 4·84½ dollars. Reuter quotes Braziers Copper at £56 per ton; and Yellow Metal at 5⅜, these having been the last previous quotations. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was unaltered at 10s. 6d. per ton. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 1-16d. Paris exchange on London was 2 centimes lower at fcs. 25·21.

The wheat market was dull, and No. 1 soft white on the spot in Liverpool declined 1d. per cental at 8s. 8d., Ex-Quay; White Delhi having given way ½d. per cental at 8s. 2½d., Ex-Quay. Linseed remained dull but 44s. per quarter, Ex-Quay, remained the price of spot and arrival Bombay Seed. American Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening both on the spot and to arrive, and Surats dull, the day's sales having reached only 7,000 bales, including 400 bales of East Indian. A further drop of 1-16d. took place in the price of Spot Americans at 4⅜d. per lb.; and arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being now 4 9-32d. for December deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for April-May. The day's imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat, with very little doing, prices steady and unchanged from those last wired by Reuter.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Upland remained at 8 1-16 cents; and March Futures were 8·13, the previous quotation for February Futures having been 8·10. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales; and the total for this season, so far, compares as follows with that for the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts......	51,000	56,000	54,000
Three days' do.	159,000	142,000	145,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,606,000	3,314,000	3,192,000

Here, Cotton market has been dull, though prices are unchanged. Exporters have not bought anything to-day; the only purchases reported being for local spinners account. These have taken 450 bales consisting of 300 bales of New Pachora Ginned at Rs. 165; 50 new Dhulia at Rs. 158; and 100 old Bengals at Rs. 135.

WHEAT has become very quiet, only a small export business having been reported to-day; but there has been no movement in prices.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market. The price of Linseed has given way ⅛ an anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-0, other quotations being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	253	bales.
Wheat	60,488	cwts.
Linseed..	3,289	„
Gingelly	3,911	„
Poppyseed	623	„
Castorseed..	918	„

FREIGHTS are steady; but the feeling is quiet, shippers holding back for a further concession in rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a slightly easier tendency with buyers of Merchants' Bills in two directions at 1s. 4 25-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for the Mail. There has been little change during the day except that one buyer received the old rate, and we close steady at:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 25-32d. to 1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight ...	1·77	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong with an upward tendency and some advance in rates has been established. We quote Fours for cash [illegible] February account 106⅞, with buyers for account at the rates quoted. Four-and-a-half per cents. are quoted at 105½ nominal.

SHARES continue very quiet at our quotations which show little or no change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

The pressure is again falling almost everywhere, decrease continuing brisk in the north-west. Readings are highest over Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces, and lowest over the south of the Bay and Travancore. Winds blow northerly over the Bay area, north-easterly and easterly on the west side of the Peninsula, and variable with calms elsewhere. The force is light or moderate. The temperature is generally fallen except at the hill stations, but the mean temperature is still above the average except in Burma. Rain has fallen in South Carnatic and Travancore, but elsewhere the weather is fine and dry. The conditions are feebly unsettled of the west coast of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd December, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	3	32p.m.	41	21
Teheran	2	1	..p.m.	0	50
Suez..................	2	2	45p.m.	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd December, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	...	51	—	2
„ Kurrachee	..	7	—	2
„ Madras	..	43	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATSON—December 1, at 146, De'Lisle Road, Bombay, Annie Elizabeth Featley Ronaldson, the beloved daughter of Henry and Annie Alice Watson, deeply mourned.

SECUNDERABAD.

BIRTH.

BISCOE—November 26, at Secunderabad, the wife of W. F. Biscoe, Forest Department, H.H.N.S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEWILTON—November 24, at Jubbulpore, the wife of A W de Wilton, I S C, of a son.
EGERTON—November 25, at Lahore, the wife of Lieut C P Egerton, I S C, of a son.
KUCH BEHAR—November 22, at Calcutta, H H the Maharani of Kuch Behar, of a daughter.
PEYTON—November 24, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain L S Peyton, 14th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
VERDEAU—November 23, at No 8, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Mr Ivan Verdeau, of a daughter.
PRICHARD—November 23, at Grace Ville, Bangalore, the wife of Captain Montague Prichard, of a daughter.
TWEEDY—November 27, at Dehra, the wife of G A Tweedy, C S, of a son.
WELCH—November 28, at 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of F G Welch, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—DUNLOP—November 26, at Bellary, at Trinity Church, Fort, by the Rev A A Brittain, Douglas Anderson, Sergeant Commissariat Department, son of Captain W M Anderson (Retired), to Ruth Mabel, youngest daughter of Condr John Dunlop, Ordnance Department (Retired).

DEATHS.

BIGNELL—November 26, at Roorkee, W W C D'O Bignell, Esq, Royal Artillery.
BRYANT—November 19, at Sambhar, of paralysis and dysentery, George William Bryant.
EDWARDS—November 15, at Kassauli, of typhoid fever, S E Edwards, 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1891.

IT will be satisfactory no doubt to the Viceroy to know that English opinion, accurately reflected it may reasonably be hoped on this occasion by the *Times*, approves of the policy of abstaining from meddling with the independance of Native States—a policy which has just been very strikingly reaffirmed by the restoration of the Maharaja of Kashmir to the gadee. There is nothing new in this policy; it received a scarcely less striking recognition at the hands of Lord Dufferin when that Viceroy restored the fortress of Gwalior to Scindiah. The Maharaja of Kashmir would never have undergone a period of tribulation had he listened to the repeated and urgent counsels addressed to him in all good-will to reform his administration and make it at least tolerable to his sorely-oppressed subjects. Instead of acting betimes on the advice tendered him, he gave ear to those interested in upholding the oppressive and corrupt system which was ruining Kashmir. Sooner than mend his ways he tendered his abdication, which was provisionally accepted. His restoration at the first favourable moment is in itself undoubted evidence that even the special considerations which were deemed in some quarters to be a justification for annexation were not suffered to cause any departure from the settled policy of the Government. It is not altogether unnecessary to insist upon this aspect of the Kashmir incident, in view of the very different doctrine set forth in the remarkable speech on British policy in regard to frontier States, addressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean to a Conservative meeting of Heaton Moor a fortnight ago. The Hon. Member for Oldham is rightly regarded in Lancashire as an authority on Indian questions, his long residence in this country having given him a familiarity with them denied to the average M.P. But the other day his name was bracketted with that of Mr. Curzon in connection with the succession to the Under-Secretaryship for India, which Sir John Gorst had vacated. It is, therefore, a matter of some interest to know that Mr. Maclean, who was, according to general expectation, within a measurable distance of an influential position of the India Office, has views of his own Indian frontier policy, and that so far as can be judged from his latest utterances on the subject they differ *toto cœlo* from that on which the Government of India has acted for several years past, which Lord Dufferin accentuated and Lord Lansdowne continues, with the approval—or as the telegram we publish this morning prefers to express it—the endorsement of the *Times*.

The attention of a Lancashire audience is readily aroused by a reference to markets, open or prospective, available for the products of that great industrial centre. An allusion to the relation between their commercial prosperity and the retention of the Indian market for Manchester goods could not fail to come home to the understanding of every mill-hand. But it is somewhat doubtful if they quite grasped the meaning of the statement that while the Imperial Federation League is casting about for a workable scheme, there is actually in existence a complete Federation between the United Kingdom and India. That federation they were told gives all that can be desired—a policy of free trade established in India as firmly as in England, which has this immense market firmly secured to her. Here is a working model ready to the hand of the organisers of the Imperial Federation League, who will now have no difficulty in accepting Lord Salisbury's challenge to produce a plan or a project which can be examined and brought to the test of practical discussion. The new found Federation between England and India has at all events the charm of simplicity—which as the French hold is always very difficult of attainment. All the federal power is concentrated in London where an obsequious Secretary of State takes his orders from a scratch majority in the House of Commons and transmits them to a powerless administration in India which must yield a hopeless obedience to peremptory orders to abolish the Custom House, to close hospitals, to cripple the excise, and to go out of its way to stimulate the cultivation of the poppy by the Heathen Chinese. That is quite the sort of federation which would suit the Australian Colonies, South Africa, Canada, and the rest, especially when their respective Government came to recognize that the great purpose and highest achievement of that application of the formula would be found in their markets being absolutely secured to the manufacturers of Lancashire. However, sufficient for the day is the fact that without our knowing it a complete and most satisfactory federation between Great Britain and India has come into existence, and that it works admirably. Unfortunately the advantages thence derived cannot be possessed except at the cost of incurring serious responsibilities. Mr. Maclean regards the simultaneous renewal of activity by Russia in Central Asia and by France in Egypt as having for its object the breaking up of the power now enjoyed by Great Britain. It may be doubted whether this view of the Franco-Russian *rapprochement* would commend itself to Lord Salisbury. The Dual Alliance, if it have any real existence, is the reply to the Triple Alliance, and it affects Great Britain only in a secondary degree. There is no reason to suppose, and it has never before been even suggested, that the main object of the understanding between France and Russia is the break up of the British Power—a rather large order at any time, but extremely difficult to execute with the Triple Alliance threatening the French frontier on the one side, and the Russian on the other. The pressure exerted has probably the more limited purpose of supplying Lord Salisbury with reasons for moderating his joy when he hears glad tidings from Berlin, and Vienna, and Rome. A certain modicum of success may be, and indeed has been achieved in this endeavour, but there is little reason to apprehend that Russian and French Governments will ignore the Central Powers, and turning their undivided attention to Great Britain cry *voila l'ennemi*. The Lancashire men were unduly alarmed; there is no ground for believing that a coalition of two great Powers to break up the British Empire has been formed, or is likely to be formed in the present situation of Europe.

We need not as yet distress ourselves by dwelling on a contingency which is unlikely to occur in our time. More to the purpose is the criticism devoted to the frontier policy, especially as it has reference to our relations with the Amir of Afghanistan. It is gratifying to observe that Mr. Maclean makes a generous amende to the Indian Military authorities, whom he so roughly handled in a discussion in the House of Commons last Session, accusing them of wasting money on martial preparations which would have been better employed in carrying railways to Kandahar and Kabul, for the advancement of trade. He acknowledges the claims of Sir Frederick Roberts to the gratitude of the country, and does justice to the discipline and efficiency of the Army under his command. Still he continues to insist that the £40,000,000 expended on the strengthening of the frontier have been in effect thrown away, and that the fortifications have been put in the wrong place. His contention seems to be that the fortifications should have been put on the further frontier of Afghanistan, but this we admit is not very clear. Indeed it is expressly said that we might have let fortifications alone, and devoted our efforts to extending our commercial relations with the Amir, who, he imagines, is anxious that we should develope the mineral and other resources of Afghanistan. These resources, including coal and other minerals, Mr. Maclean affirms to be very valuable—a point on which Captain Griesbach could no doubt speak with authority. The fact that the services of that energetic officer were lent to the Amir for the purpose of surveying the resources of the country sufficiently shows that the Government of India was not disposed to throw obstacles in the way, when the Amir desired assistance in that direction. His Highness, however, has no commercial yearnings; he closed the door against any development of trade by prohibitive duties on exports and imports alike. What should we have done to convert the Afghan ruler to the principles of free trade? There is no ground for the supposition that if we had left the frontier open and undefended the Amir would have welcomed traders instead of discouraging them. The Hon'ble Member for Oldham indeed traces the alienation of the Amir back to the decision of the British Government to withdraw our troops from Kandahar. Now in the first negotiations with Abdul Rahman Sir Lepel Griffin expressly excepted both Kandahar and Herat from the territories to be handed over to him as Amir of Kabul. Herat was then in the occupation of Ayub Khan; Kandahar was under the nominal rule of a loyal Wali. Abdul Rahman declared in the most unequivocal manner that the proposal to give him Kabul and Balkh involved as a necessary consequence the sovereignty of Kandahar and Herat also, for the former could not be ruled by any Amir who was not also in possession of the latter. This view was signally justified by events; Ayub marched from Herat on Kandahar, annihilating the Wali on his way, and besieged the city. By his historic march from Kabul, General Roberts relieved Kandahar, but the continued occupation of that city would have involved the continuance of the war with Afghanistan. In any event a garrison of 10,000 men must have been kept two hundred miles distant from India and another 10,000 men employed to keep open the communications. Thus 20,000 men must have been kept beyond the frontier and the Afghan sore kept open. The Sovereign of a truncated Afghanistan would have been as impotent to help us against attack from the tribes or the troops, as the Amir Yakoob proved after he was discredited by giving his signature to the treaty of Gundamuk. The prospect was not alluring, and Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State directed that Kandahar should be evacuated. All this is not such very ancient history, but the lesson to be drawn from it was not set before Mr. Maclean's audience.

WE narrate in another column the leading incidents in the career of the veteran Kathiawar Statesman and Administrator Mr. Gourishankar Udeshankar, C.S.I., whose death at Bhownugger on Tuesday will be heard of with much regret throughout Kathiawar and Gujerat, where he enjoyed fame and respect. Many British officers, active and retired, will share in the regret of Mr. Gourishankar's countrymen, for no native administrator in this Presidency has been regarded by the Government of Bombay and the officers of the Kathiawar Agency with more sincere respect than the old ex-Dewan who has just passed away. Testimonies of official and personal regard for him might indeed be gathered in from many quarters, but Mr. Gourishankar was too well known for any such demonstration of the high esteem in which he was held to be necessary. For nearly four years he had lived in the seclusion of the *sanyassi's* life, and had taken no part in the affairs of the State to whose prosperity he contributed so greatly. But his retirement was only relative, and not a few of his old friends will cherish for many a year to come the recollection of their intercourse with the venerable recluse who, clad in the saffron garb of the Hindu ascetic, now and again broke the chain of prayer and contemplation, and poured forth his reminiscences of old Kathiawar in general and of old Bhownugger in particular. No account that might well be given of his services to the State could overestimate their value. Kathiawar has made immense progress in all directions since Mr. Gourishankar entered the Bhownugger service nearly seventy years ago, but nowhere has the administration undergone more marked and more rapid changes for good than in that State. It is difficult, in looking upon the peaceful prosperity of the State to-day, to realize what its condition was in Thakore Vajesingji's day, when the Durbar was ousted of its jurisdiction in large tracts of the Thakore's territory, and the Thakore himself was made amenable to the British Courts; when agrarian warfare was going on in one part of the State, and another part was in the possession of Arab mercenaries, clamouring for enormous sums that were not due to them. In the troubles of those days, menacing as they were, Mr. Gourishanker found opportunities for serving, and it may almost be said saving it. His talent seems to have lain chiefly in diplomacy. There were long and tedious disputes between the Durbar and the British Government which his tenacity and patience brought in most cases to a successful ending. His most noteworthy achievement in this direction was the recovery from British possession of the hundred and sixteen villages the civil and criminal jurisdiction of which had been taken from Bhownugger in 1816. It may be safely said that no native statesman fought with more courage—or needed more courage in fighting—than Mr. Gourishankar did in his efforts to disturb the long adverse possession of this territory. Sir Salar Jung's strenuous endeavours to get back the Berars for the Nizam supply the best parallel; but the parallel is incomplete, for the Kathiawar statesman carried his point, but the Hyderabad Minister did not. It should be added to whatever is said upon this point that faithfully and resolutely as Mr. Gourishankar served his State no one could have been more respected by the officials and by the Government opposed to him than he was, and a gratifying proof of their respect was given when in 1877 the British Government bestowed upon him the dignity of a Companionship of the Star of India. His administrative work, as distinct from his political, was sound and progressive. He derived from British methods of Government all that might with advantage be introduced into the system of a Native State. He introduced a revenue system which was at once advantageous to the ryot and profitable to the State, doing away with a number of imposts which in the old days were harmful excrescences upon the Bhownugger system, as they still are upon the revenue system of many States in Kathiawar. Strong incentive and support to much of his best work doubtless came from elsewhere, and he was never more loyally encouraged than under the reign of the present Maharaja, who valued his work, frankly sought his counsel, and liberally rewarded his services to the State. If Lord Lansdowne had been in need the other evening of an illustration of the advantageous form of decentralization which, as he said, leaves large portions of India to the government of its own people, he could have found none more encouraging than this; and it is pleasant to recall, long after the retirement from active life of the old statesman who has died this week, the conspicuous part that he took in building up a well ordered and prosperous State. Bhownugger with some reason calls itself a "Model State," and the Maharaja and his subjects will join in cordially recognizing how much Mr. Gourishankar did to earn for it the distinction.

THE *Pioneer* is one of the last papers in India in which the public would have expected to see an article so far interfering with the course of justice as to urge the plaintiff in a suit formally instituted in the High Court to abandon the proceedings and come to terms with his adversary. An article in Tuesday's issue of that journal, mentioning the fact that rumours of a compromise having been effected between the Nizam's Government and the Sirdar Diler Jung in the pending suit in the Bombay High Court have become less assured of late, adds the further rumour that the new Resident is already exerting himself to induce the Government to let the matter go on to the bitter end; and then, after an irrelevant and unfair reference to Mr. Plowden's work in Cashmere, it asks, "what is to be gained by litigation?" To that question we shall not attempt to give an answer; but it is very evident to us that it is one which, while it might properly have been put a couple of years or so ago, cannot be put now without grave impropriety. Of the almost vindictive way in which Mr. Chichele Plowden's name is introduced into the parable we say nothing, except that we are at a loss to understand it. He may be, as the *Pioneer* more than hints he is, an indiscreet man; but there is surely no ground for saying so in the fact that he declines, before he has been three weeks in Hyderabad, to reverse the policy of his predecessor in a matter to which Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, with his trained legal mind, had applied himself with patient labour for many months. Whether wisely or unwisely, Sir Denis Fitzpatrick has throughout concurred with the Nizam's Government in thinking that it was necessary to prosecute this suit; and we have not heard that the offers which the Sirdar Diler Jung has lately been making at Hyderabad, and which have not been accepted, have induced him to favour the idea of a settlement. Mr. Plowden would have shown singular self-confidence, not to say presumption, if after a fortnight's experience of the Residency he had abruptly abandoned the line of action taken by his predecessors. As to the Sirdar's answer to the plaint filed on behalf of the Nizam, it is certainly true, as our contemporary says, that the defendant has shown that he has a good deal to say on his side of the case. It would have been a marvel if he had not. In cases of such dimensions as this the arguments are never expected to be, "like Bridgnorth election, all on one side." Whether the claim is ill or well-founded, whether the answer to it is strong or weak, are matters upon which we have absolutely no right to express an opinion. The Nizam, like his adversary, has the advice of counsel of eminence, and while he is in their hands there is something of a presumptuous rushing in in any attempt to persuade him that he had better come to terms. The propriety of the intervention is certainly not increased when to the argument that the plaintiff will gain nothing by the suit is added the much more minatory one that "there will be much mutual recrimination, and that a vast deal will be said and suggested against the reputations both of living and dead." The Courts have not always looked with indulgence upon this way of dissuading suitors from resorting to the tribunals for a redress of their wrongs. Anyhow it will, we suspect, seem clear to most people that it is a sound rule that in cases of this kind the litigants should be left to themselves.

THE Bombay Cotton Trade Association, through their Chairman, Mr. Tintner, have endorsed the criticism passed the other day by the Chamber of Commerce upon Mr. James's memorandum on the question of cotton mixing and adulteration. It may be well, therefore, to recall the fact that it was chiefly upon the representations made by the Association, indicating the existence of malpractices in the trade, which were regarded at the time as scandalous, that Mr. James took action in the matter. If the Association had been as content with the situation in May 1890 as they appear to be to-day, we might have heard less of the subject, though it is hardly likely that commercial opinion would long have been silent concerning practices which we were authoritatively told last year had injured the reputation of Indian cotton at home, and threatened to drive it altogether from the English market. If the new rules introduced by the Association, and the more stringent measures taken in Liverpool, are mending matters so much the better. But evidence on that point is not yet forthcoming, and it is too soon to take it for granted that the last has been heard of proposals for the legislative discouragement of dishonest trade. These proposals, by the way, would not necessarily aim at the reintroduction of the Cotton Frauds Act. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, whom the Bombay Chamber have quoted as against special legislation, have pronounced in favour of an extension of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act to the cotton trade, and Government would do well, in spite of the able guidance they have had lately in the other direction, to keep that suggestion in view.

THE jurors in the Rajabai Tower inquest have been informed that their petition, asking for remuneration for their services, is under the consideration of Government.

THE approximate statement of gross receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 14th November 1891 is Rs. 7,64,206, and the total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 14th November 1891 are Rs 2,00,90,040, or Rs. 38,69,411 more than for the corresponding period of last year.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Bishop of Madras has written to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and to other kindred societies objecting to the creation of a Bishopric in Tinnevelly, which he considers would be equivalent to an act of disestablishment.

THE RUSSELL DIVORCE SUIT.

The Countess Russell, who is suing for a judicial separation from her husband, has testified in Court to persistent acts of terrorism and cruelty by the Earl in forcing her to do menial offices and degrading her before the servants. The Countess in her evidence also hinted at graver offences committed by her husband. During the cross-examination of the plaintiff it was suggested that she was subject to hysteria, and that the discord between husband and wife was owing to the debts the latter had contracted.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, addressing a meeting at Huddersfield yesterday, said the time was now ripe to grant Ireland as wide a measure of Local Government as obtained in Great Britain, and that the country would not be justified in refusing the measure.

THE *TIMES* ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Times* in an article this morning fully endorses the views of Lord Lansdowne with regard to abstaining from meddling with the independence of Native States, and says that the Imperial Government merely asks native rulers to conform to western ideas of humane government. The days of leaving the frontier of India unguarded are gone, but it is not likely, the article says, that Russia will be able to attack India soon.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE S. S. WAVERLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The Marine Court of Enquiry on the s.s. Waverley was resumed before the Presidency Magistrate and Captain Parsons and Johnstone, the pilot, were re-examined. He said that just as he was about to give orders to drop the starboard anchor the Captain of the s. s. Waverley interfered, and the opportunity was lost. The Captain also altered his orders as to going astern, if witness's orders had been carried out, the anchor chain would not have parted.

Robert Calvert, the Master of the s. s. Waverley, said he gave no orders until the chain parted. He did so then because the Waverley's propellor was a bad one for going astern. The pilot found no fault with him for giving this order. When the pilot wanted to let go anchor, witness pointed out that it would foul the lost anchor. He did not refuse to allow him to anchor. The pilot refused his suggestions, when the ship was drifting towards the break water, but adopted one when too late. He denied any improper interference with the pilot.

The other officers of the Waverley gave evidence, but threw no light on the cause of the accident.

The third officer said that he was aware that there was friction between the captain and the pilot as to the moorings.

The following was the judgement:—The Court considers that the stranding of the s. s. Waverley was through an accident, which cannot be said to have been caused by the ncompetency or misconduct of any one concerned. We are of opinion that it would have been better if the pilot had dropped anchor and steamed round instead of trying to turn the ship by going astern. The Captain is said to have suggested this, but the pilot says he did not do so until too late. The fact of the pilot not having taken that course was, we consider, an error of judgment. The Court cannot close this judgment without remarking on the number of suggestions the Captain thought proper to make to the pilot. It cannot be said, however, that he interfered with the pilot's orders, or that he did not do his best to carry them out.

THE OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

The crop report for the past week shows a light rainfall in a few districts, but none elsewhere. The November rainfall was exceedingly deficient everywhere, except in five districts. The crops require rain urgently everywhere There is hope of further rain in Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur, and in the Cuddapah district there is little or none. Pasture and fodder generally are scarce in these districts, and cattle are suffering.

THE DEATH OF SWAMI GAVRISHANKER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.)

BHOWNUGGAR, Dec. 2.

Swami Gavrishankar Oodeshankar, C. S. I., late Dewan of Bhownuggar, died yesterday evening, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years. The regret is great and general. A Darbar *Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued, expressing the Maharaja's regret at the mournful event, and ordering all the public offices to be closed for the day as a mark of honour to his memory. The Mahajans have also suspended all business to-day in respect for the memory of the deceased.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, Dec. 1.

The Venerable Swamiji Satchidanand Saraswati, widely known as Gavrishankar Udeyshankar, C.S.I., ex-Dewan of Bhownugger, departed this life at 6-15 this evening, aged 87. He is extremely regretted, and bemoaned by all in Bhownagar.

SANCTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BAREILLY-MORADABAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The construction of the Bareilly-Moradabad Railway has the sanction of the Secretary of State; the Rampur durbar having agreed to advance to the Government forty-seven lakhs at four per cent for this line, which will be forty-six miles long. The cost will probably be under fifty lakhs.

GLANDERS IN THE 4TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

The 4th Bengal Cavalry have been obliged to be struck off the strength of the division, at the Aligarh Camp, owing to the outbreak of glanders among the horses.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SUKKUR, Dec. 2.

The Government of India's s. s. Outram left for Pirsabro, Khairpur territory, and arrived there at 1 o'clock. His Highness of Khairpur Sir Alimarad Khan Talpur received Lord Harris, and paid a visit at once. His Highness is seriously indisposed, suffering from acute bronchitis. At 4 p.m. his Excellency returned the visit, the usual salutes were fired. His Excellency witnessed hawking after his visit to his Highness. His Excellency dined with Mr. James and party. The illuminations were good and fire-works excellent.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA AT SUKKUR.

Sir Frederick Roberts accompanied by Sir James Brown, General Galbraith, and Captain Hume, arrived at Sukkur by a special train on the 1st instant, at 6-20 a.m. They were met at the station by Mr. James, Commissioner in Sind General Boyce Combe, Colonel Mayhew, Collector and Political Agent, Mr. Sladen, and Captains Dixon and Fitzgerald. His Excellency left at 9 a.m.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

This afternoon the Harris Challenge Cup, Lloyd-Lindsay, for Natives was competed. A large number of ladies turned out from Poona to witness it. Seven teams entered for this competition. Only ten teams finished firing. The 2nd Bombay Lancers' third team headed the list with 162 points; the Central India Horse's second team, 152 points; the 4th Bombay Cavalry's second team, 139 points; the 2nd Bombay Lancers's second team, 136 points.

The Deolali Sweepstakes, 200 yards, standing, Color-Sergeant Parr, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteeers, 28 points, Rs. 60; Major Rainsford-Worcester Regiment, 28 points, Rs. 40; and Pioneer Croft, King's Own Yorkshire, 27 points Rs. 20.

The Parvati Cup, open to teams of six non commissioned officers. Distance 200 and 500 yards. The 26th Punjab Infantry scored at 200 yards, 167 points; and at 500 yards 177 points—total 344; thus winning the Cup and Rs. 300; the 9th Bombay Infantry, at 200 yards, scored 156 points; and at 500 yards, 181 points; 7th Infantry, at 200 yards, scored 147 points; and at 500 yards, 185 points; and the Bhopal Battalion, at 200 yards, 144 points, and at 200 yards, 180 points. Sixteen regiments competed. The best individual shot was made by Havildar Shaik Abdul Kadir, 9th Infantry, 64 points, at two distances, and won Rs. 20.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 1.

A meeting was held at Yeotmal, Berars, for the purpose of electing delegates for the seventh National Congress, Mr. Buranuddin, a pensioner, being in the chair. Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Mundle explained to the meeting the aims and objects of the Congress and forty-three delegates were elected from the Wun District. The proceedings of the meeting ended with cheers for the Empress of India.

SATARA, Dec. 2.

An unprecedented event occurred at Islampur, fifty miles off Satara, on Sunday last, over five thousand agriculturists assembled, and under the presidency of Shrimant Mantra, elected delegates to the Nagpur Congress. Gentlemen from Poona, Satara, Tasgaon, Karab, Kolhapur, and other places attended the proceedings. The meeting ended most peacefully with hearty and most loyal cheers for her Majesty. Beautiful fire-works entertained the grand assemblage. Every credit is due to Rao Sahib Lamaye, president of the last Provincial Conference, Shrimant Mandri, and their friends.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, (extra) left here at 10 p.m. on the 1st instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at day light on Monday 7th idem.

COLOMBO, Dec. 2.

Orient steamer Ophir from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3¾

The Manchester Market has been flat very littl doing prizes, steady.

7 lbs Shirtings	4-9
8¼ „ „	5-10
40s Mule Twist	0-8¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝ex
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ per cent. „	73⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼ex
Bar Silver	43½

HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Adverting to a leading article in to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* referring to several letters which have recently appeared in print regarding the dread subject of "Hydrophobia," I beg to draw attention to a reference to this subject, which I noticed in the *Leisure Hour* of May of 1890. The reference was an extract from the *Nineteenth Century* of March, 1890, and referred to a paper on the "Suppression of Rabies" contributed by Mr. G. Fleming, Veterinary Surgeon; the paper, of course, had reference to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Fleming advocated—1. Universal muzzling throughout the kingdom for a period. 2. Licensing and restricting strictly carried out, and at a high figure for dogs not useful. 3. Destruction of all vagrant dogs. Attention to other minor matters of police regulations, as well as watchful inspection of imported dogs.

By carrying out his proposals Mr. Fleming guarantees the speedy extinction of rabies, with the removal of frames, muzzles, and Pasteurian inoculations, and the saving of lives now sacrificed to the fearful death from hydrophobia.

The *Leisure Hour* reference added that Mr. Fleming's advice had been followed in the Colony of New South Wales and that rabies are there unknown.

I venture to think that some, if not all, of the above proposals might be accepted in Bombay, and so result in the extinction of

Byculla, Dec. 2. RABIES.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Some weeks ago I addressed a question to such Americans as might do it the honour of listening across the Atlantic. The question related to the feelings with which this country is regarded by the average American. I do not say the travelled and cultivated American, because about his feeling I have no doubt whatever. I mean the home staying average American citizen, who finds the vote at elections and is the real power in the country. The first answer to that question is now before me. It is written quite certainly by the average citizen—I do not say typical—whose opinion we want to have. It is an honest answer; it evidently conveys exactly what he writes, and, what I daresay, millions like him, believe and think. Here it is. For obvious reasons, I suppress the name and the address of the writer. If, however, he will grant me leave, of course I will publish it as a proof of good faith. The letter is not exactly friendly, but I take it as representative.

I am going to swell your mail by adding one more letter to the many that your article will likely call forth.

The question "Are Americans always regarding England with a steady animosity?" is apt to bring a score or more of different answers, and all will probably depend on the descent of the writers.

"Max O'Rell" says he never saw a typical American, and if there was one, the versatile "Max" would have found him.

But to your question. Every man of Irish descent *hates* England—always remember that. He doesn't hate the *Englishman*, but he lays awake nights to hate the Government.

He likes the *land* that gave us a Shakspeare, and Milton, and others too numerous to mention, but the Government—wow!

The American likes the man who speaks his language, but he can't understand how an intelligent nation can tolerate royalty, and go down in its pockets to support a lot of good-for-nothing *figureheads.* He never will understand it, and the most welcome news that meets his eye is that some monarchy is "busted" and the people catching up with civilization by electing a president and forming a republic.

And, again, England never did a stroke for America unless she (England) had an "iron in the fire" for herself; nor for any other nation either.

She helped us when she *owned* us.

As to the McKinley Bill, the great Irish newspapers did more to assist the Republican Party in 1888 than they will ever be given credit for, and they did it *because* English manufacturers would derive the greatest advantage from Free Trade.

I could make this ten times as long, but you probably expect and desire to have your questions answered by an illustrious American, and not by such an obscure individual as. Yours truly, "M. F. H."

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Very well. Let us analyze this letter. All Americans of Irish descent hate the English and always will. If that is so, there is nothing to be done but to make the best of it. Some months ago I was reading over again Lecky's masterly account of the way in which Ireland in the last century was governed and treated. I read aloud whole pages of this history. My hearer agreed with me that if he were Irish he could never forget or forgive such treatment. Presently, however, I recalled the treatment of the Scotch, of English Dissenters, of the working classes, of the soldiers and the sailors, and I perceived that there are just as good grounds why such a man as myself, descended from the people, should hate, loathe, and detest the Government of Great Britain, as there are for the Irish of the present day—just as great, and no more. Take, for instance, the case of my great grandfather. He is now a shadow and less than a shadow; but he existed; in fact, he is four shadows, because, singular to relate, I actually had four great grandfathers. If he was in the army or the navy, he was cruelly lashed and flogged; he was half-starved at the best; he was cheated and robbed by contractors; if he survived the fighting and the fevers he was sent adrift to beg or steal. Suppose he remained on the soil; he lived in a pigstye and was paid such wages as kept him just able to crawl to his work; if he knocked over a rabbit he was hanged for it; if he took a bundle of sticks from a coppice he was hanged for it. Perhaps he worked in a town. He was forbidden to hold meetings or to combine for the improvement of his position and his pay; his wages bore no relation whatever to the value of his productions; he was made to toil from daybreak to sunset with no other holiday than the Sunday. If he was a Catholic or a Dissenter he had to be married and buried according to the rites of the Established Church; he could not take a degree; he was not admitted to any college; he could not hold a commission or become a magistrate, or hold any office whatever.

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I really cannot see how my great grandfather's lot was worse than the Irishman's lot. But his descendants, who by their patience and tenacity have changed that evil-time for something considerably better, bear no malice. It was the leading principle of that age that the people must be kept down. The oppression of the past belongs to the past; it exists no longer; to hate the present Government for the crimes of a hundred years ago is, it seems to me, simply childish. But if it pleases the American Irish to hate us on these or any other grounds, we can only say, "Gentlemen, go on hating if it makes you feel any better." Now for the American. First of all, it seems he does not like us because we are not in a hurry to have a Republic. I refrain from more than hinting at certain reasons which makes some of us very little disposed to change English for American institutions. But I would point out this. We concede that our constitution may have weak points in it. Granted. But we are born and brought up in it; we are part of it, and it is part of us. A revolution could only be effected by such a rending and tearing of limb from limb, such an uprooting of oaks whose roots stretch in all directions as my correspondent cannot so much as imagine. But of the English constitution in its effects upon society, even the most cultivated Americans whom I have met, except those who have lived here, are strangely ignorant. For instance, they cannot understand that rank does not mean distinction. They see a man who has never done anything all his life bearing a title, and a man like Professor Huxley having none. It would take a year of writing to explain that Huxley is a man of the highest distinction and the noble lord above pointed at a man of no distinction at all, and yet a man of high rank. The Americans see a man like my Lord Lustful, living the Prodigal's life, without the limited means of that unfortunate young man, and they ask with scorn, why he is an hereditary legislator. He is not—he might be. But such as he do not venture into the House of Lords, which is a collection of gentlemen of decorous life, and for the most part of great abilities. If he did venture he would receive a welcome which would astonish him. The legislators of the Upper House are a self-elected selection of the hereditary legislators, strengthened by the Bench of Bishops, who are scholars and men of conscience, and by the Law Lords, who are men of the highest intellect. Whether we like the Institution or not, we must confess that they are a body at least as able as the American Senate, totally free from corruption and comparatively little moved by party considerations. Then, again, my friend says that England never did a stroke for America, except when England "owed" her. The way I put it is this, that when the Colonies of America formed part of the Britannic Empire (not, if you please, when "owned" by Great Britain—this country does not "own" colonies). England poured out millions upon millions of treasure, and gave thousands of her gallant sons to drive out French and Spanish from American soil, and that as soon as these were gone, the colonists asserted their independence and won it. So much cannot be denied.

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But England, says my friend, has never done anything for any nation. Humph! Nations are not in the habit of helping each other. The record of England in this respect will compare with that of any other country. In a future age we shall doubtless all help each other. At present we are all fighting for our own hand. What, for instance, has the United States done for any other country? Will my correspondent tell me that, and further tell me what he thinks we should do for any particular country? Lastly, we are told that the McKinley Bill was helped by the Irish papers, because Free Trade would help British manufactures. Here I am stumped. I can make no reply. Neither for Free Trade nor Protection am I in a position to speak, because I have never studied the subject. But Free Traders in this country—not manufacturers only—say that if Free Trade in America would help British manufacturers in the first instance, it would most certainly help the American people after the first rush of importation, and that enormously. Perhaps—I do not know. I make nothing but novels, and they are now protected, and my only cause of hatred to the American Republic is therefore removed. But my cousins might reflect. If the Free Traders should happen to be right—then this Irish hatred, which seems to some Americans such a fine thing, will come home to them—as curses often do—in the shape of dear things and bad things—more wealth to the wealthy—more discomfort and pinching for the poor. But, again, of Free Trade I know nothing.

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I find I have been saying things which have disagreed with certain worthy people, and made them very cross. I said that very few people read Milton through more than once in their lives. This is like saying that two and two make four. I also said that very few people go to see Milton's cottage, though it is within easy reach of a Saturday half-holiday. This was said on the evidence of a book kept in the cottage, which every visitor signs. Very few indeed those are who go. Then I pointed out that while certain poems of this great man will always remain a joy and delight to the world, certain other parts of his poems can never again be popular. One would think these utterances perfectly simple. But one never knows. First, Mr. Willis, Q.C., rushes into print, having only seen one part of the paragraph. It appears to Mr. Willis, Q.C., that because a man says he has never read the whole of Milton more than once he is entirely ignorant of the Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro, and the rest. It is a wonderful conclusion for a lawyer to arrive at. Next after the Q.C. come the small fry. One "Amice Grey" chooses to assume that I have said that nobody reads Milton. On that assumption she is very indignant and even spiteful. Another assumes that I maintain that Milton is no longer read because few people go to see the cottage. A third is glad that my "statement that people no longer read Milton is not allowed to pass unchallenged." What statement? Where? If people who write letters would only read first what they write about!

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I know one man at least who yearns ardently for the establishment of a republic in this country. I believe his to be a republic without property, religion, or laws—that kind of republic where everybody is good and virtuous and quite prepared to work for the common weal. Nothing could be more desirable than such a republic as he wishes to establish. This worthy creature for a long time yearned above all things to give his views to the world. He tried articles for the magazines, but had them returned to him; he printed a pamphlet, but nobody would buy a copy; he wrote letters to editors, but they did not appear in the paper. He made up his mind that there was a vast conspiracy, beginning with the Queen upon her throne, and carried on by the House of Lords, all manufacturers, and all rich men, to keep him down. "Give me," he cried, "give me one hearing—only one." Now, he had a son-in-law who heard this plaint, and took pity upon him. And the son-in-law hired a lecture hall for a night, and printed a hand-bill, stating that a lecture—think of that!—a lecture would be given by Mr. Newlights on the "Coming Republic." The reformer's heart glowed; he swelled up, like the frog, with vainglory. He was going to lecture—to give his opinion to the world. On the appointed night he was taken to a little side room, a kind of vestry, where he waited till the hour struck. His son-in-law then led him on the stage. He had never before stood up to the gaze of the multitude. His knees shook, his eyes grew dim, he could see nothing. "Courage," whispered his son-in-law, who was to take the chair, "Don't look down; keep your eyes fixed up on the roof,—than you won't see 'em, and you can let 'em have it." He began; he had written his lecture; but he could not read it. He knew it by heart, and he spouted it. From time to time there was thunders of applause, but he never once ventured to look down. When he had finished his son-in-law thanked him in the name of the audience, and led him off. "Splendid!" he said, in the vestry—"Magnificent!" "Was it a full house?" asked the lecturer "Crammed—crammed." "I thought I heard once or twice signs of disapproval," said that lecturer. Of course, you couldn't expect to convince the prejudice." That man is now happy. He has addressed the world. He has spoken. Nobody but his two sons and his son-in-law knew that the audience consisted of his own family and no one else, who came with bludgeons to bang upon the floor. In the middle of the lecture three drunken men came in, and had to be fired out by the joint exertions of the family. It was a splendid success. He is an old man, and he confesses that he would not again go through that ordeal. "The hall, sir, was crammed. Not a seat anywhere. Shouts of applause. Well, I shall be remembered as the Founder of the New Republic. Thank Heaven! At last, in spite of them all, I got my chance, and took it—took it, sir."

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS *VS.* WORCESTERS.

It was gratifying to notice that after the above teams entered the arena yesterday evening on the Cooperage to try conclusions after their drawn game on Monday, they abandoned the unscientific and rough play which characterised them in that match. Much better play all round was exhibited than on Monday, both sides strictly adhering to its acknowledged tactics. A level contest was maintained during the first thirty minutes of the game when the Lancashire men obtained their first goal, just before the cessation. The ball was kept in the centre country where an up and down game was maintained for a considerable period. The respective lines were frequently approached and sharp encounters followed in rapid succession. The wind was undoubtedly a powerful agent and materially assisted the Lancashire men. But the equal balance of weight and strength in either camp rendered inroads difficult. Though at times the battle raged close and fierce just outside the Worcesters sticks yet the resistance of its defenders never flagged for a moment, and they repelled the onslaught well. Some clever dribbling and shooting were displayed, but combination, especially amongst the forwards, was not sufficiently attended to. Almost immediately after the commencement of the second half the Lancashire representatives followed up their first success by scoring a second goal, impending defeat seemed to infuse new life into the Worcesters. They instantly followed up the ball in excellent style, and mowed down every opposition. The wind was against them; but this disadvantage they discarded by their dashing forward play, and soon credited a goal to themselves amidst great applause. This success was as unexpected as it was surprising. Cannon, the Fusiliers' goal-keeper, miscalculated the shot. The ball dropped just outside the bar, and thinking it would bounce over did not make an attempt to intercept it. To his surprise and the delight of the Worcesters it went beneath the bar, and a ringing cheer greeted the performance. Elated with this piece of good fortune the Worcesters played up magnificently and ultimately succeeded in notching a second goal, thus equalising the score amidst great excitement. From this period intense excitement prevailed, and the competing teams strained their utmost to increase their scores. But rush and hustle and furious onslaughts availed little. The defence at either goal was impregnable, and although five extra minutes' play was conceded at each end in hopes of either party pulling off the match neither side succeeded to score. The game terminated in a draw and will be fought out again on Friday evening. The Rovers will meet the second team of the Lancashires this evening.

The party sent to survey the telegraph line to Gilgit has been obliged to return to Srinagar from Astor, owing to the road being impassable from heavy falls of snow. They will most likely remain there till February.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, Nov. 22.

His Excellency with the members of his staff, Mr. James and Lieut.-General Pottinger, arrived at this town, which owes not only its name, but its origin to the late well-known General John Jacob; at half-past ten this morning. On the train drawing up at the station, Mr. Steele, the Deputy Commissioner of Upper Sind, came forward to meet his Excellency. Col. Hogg, commanding at Jacobabad, Col. Lucas, Major James, commanding the 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), Surgeon Jennings, Civil Surgeon, Mr. Penton, Superintendent of Police, and several Belooch Chiefs, who looked most picturesque and warlike with their long black hair and beards, carrying their swords and shields and long match-locks, were present to receive the Governor. Drawn up outside the station was a guard-of-honour of the Sind Horse, an exceptionally fine body of men, well-mounted under the command of Lieut. Cobham. After inspecting the guard-of-honour the members of the Municipality presented the following address to his Excellency:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Jacobabad, on behalf of ourselves and fellow-townsmen beg to tender our hearty and sincere welcome to your Excellency on this your first visit to the Upper Sind Frontier. Jacobabad, the only Municipal town in the District, owes its existence entirely to British administration, for when the able General and Administrator, after whose name the town has been called, first came here the place, then called Khanghar, boasted only of a single collection of huts, one tree and a well situated on a plain constantly infested by marauding bands of wild Belooch tribes; whereas now it possesses a civil population of upwards of nine thousands, has many avenues of trees, numerous wells, large tanks, and several irrigational channels, which, in the hot season, bring the fresh and health-giving water of the River Indus to our very doors; while the towns-people and country at large enjoy all the blessings attending peace and security to life and property. The Municipality was established in 1875, and although the resources at our command are limited, we have endeavoured to fulfil the obligations imposed upon us to the best of our ability. Conservancy is duly attended to musafirkhanas, markets and wells have been constructed, and other works of public utility have been carried out according to the extent of the funds available. Education receives our best support; we have a girls' school which is well attended; a technical school has also been in existence since 1889, which, we believe, will in course of time prove a most useful institution. The "Victoria Rest-house and Clock Tower," designed by Colonel Jacob, of Jeypore fame, and erected in commemoration of the benign rule of our beloved Sovereign her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, is an ornamental work which, we hope, may come under your Excellency's observation in the course of a visit which, we regret to find, is to be of such brief duration, but which nevertheless we would venture to trust may prove a pleasurable one. In conclusion we beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

Gentlemen,—I am very glad that I have had this opportunity of paying a visit to Jacobabad and making the acquaintance of the Municipal Commissioners and large landowners of the neighbourhood. What your address says of the improvement of Jacobabad is one of those compliments to pure administration, which are to be found at various places in India, and I sincerely congratulate you that you have such good grounds for satisfaction in the improvement of your neighbourhood. I have examined carefully the distribution of the funds which are at your disposal, and it appears to me that your management has taken a wise form, and that you endeavour to encourage and to attend to all those affairs which have been entrusted to your charge, and which affect the interest of your fellow-townsmen. I am specially glad to find that you are so active in the extension of education, and, I believe, I may specially congratulate you on your success in encouraging female education, I trust that the personal encouragement and example of the gentlemen on the Corporation will be always directed to these objects, and I should hope that opening out a new branch for employment, by giving an education in technical subjects, will be of distinct advantage to Sind. It is my pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the extreme loyal expressions in your address, which, I am perfectly certain, are not merely formal, but come from hearts of your colleagues on the Corporation, and also from the gentlemen whom I see around me. As long as we all unite in such a feeling, and in our anxiety for the unity of the Empire, and for its protection from foes equally dangerous, whether they come from outside or inside, we may be perfectly sure that our progress will be sufficiently fast for the needs of the country; and that the country itself will inevitably prosper. I am extremely obliged to you for the kindly reception that you and these gentlemen have given me on this occasion.

His Excellency and party then drove off to the Residency, Captain Grantham, of Jacob's Horse, driving the Governor in a break. The Residency (General Jacob's old house) an immense pile of buildings, containing three large public rooms and eight suites of apartments, was built by the General himself when he died in 1858, after a residence of eighteen years in the hot and trying climate of Sind.

In the afternoon his Excellency and the other gentlemen rode out to see General Jacob's monument and tomb, after visiting which they proceeded to the race-course, when the different Chiefs had brought in a large number of their best mares for the Governor's inspection. Many of these showed considerable strains of English and Australian blood, giving them more bone and substance than the purely bred Beloochi. A race was organised for them. The Beloochi themselves preferred a 5 or 6 miles gallop, but eventually agreed to run once and a half round the course.

Fourteen faced the starter, and at the fall of the flag each man got down and rode his horse as hard as he could from start to finish. The race was won by a good-looking man after running a very game race. His Excellency presented the riders of the three placed horses with handsome *lungees.* The party then rode out to the mule races which have been started here lately by the two Cavalry Regiments, a large tract of land, with some of the best *haryali* grass grazing to be seen in India has been handed over by Government. This is now being stocked with mules and young stock bred on the run, and it seems probable that in a five years' time the regiments here will not only be able to breed their own animals for transport work entirely, but also be more or less independent of outside supply in horsing the men, and all this at a comparatively small cost.

In the evening Mr. Steel gave a large dinner-party, at which many of the officers and their wives were invited to have the honour of meeting the Governor.

On Monday morning there was an early meet of the Jacobabad Hunt, four large boars had been marked down within three or four miles, but were too cunning to break cover, however, there were three or four good runs after somewhat smaller ones, and on the whole, we had a capital morning sport.

In the afternoon his Excellency held a reception at the Residency, immediately after which he repaired to what is known as the Durbar Tree, a huge banyan tree in the compound, under which for several years General Jacob had been in the habit of giving audience and settling tribal disputes. Here all the neighbouring Belooch Chiefs, with a large following of retainers, had assembled.

After several of these Chiefs had had the honour of being presented to the Governor, Bhawal Khan walad Ghulamali Khan, Jakrani Rahim Khan, and Kadar Baksh Khoso advanced to the dais and were presented by his Excellency with swords of honor, letters of commendation were given to Wadero Larkhar Khan Jamali, Wadero Gulamali Buldi, and Wadero Ali Mahomed Sundrani, and his Excellency said:—

Government is pleased with you that you have carried out its orders. The Commissioner has asked me, as I am here, to present the certificates of his satisfaction to you, and the Sirkar is glad to have been able to give you these certificates. I hope that all upon this border will understand that they are the subjects of the Queen-Empress, just as I am and the Commissioner is, and it is the business of all of us to fight for the Queen only, and not with each other.

A sanad was then presented to Khan Bahadur Dad Mahomed. His Excellency saying

The Government was displeased with you a year ago, and took your sanad away, but the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner now inform me that during the past year you have done all in your power to put a stop to the blood-feud, and the Sirkar is now pleased to give you back your sanad, as they believe that you will continue to do your best to prevent blood-feuds in future; and you and all your tribe will understand that the arm of the Great Queen is long enough to reach you if you do not obey her wishes. But she is kind as well as just, and has no wish to punish unnecessarily, therefore, the Government is glad to give you back your sanad.

In conclusion, his Excellency said: I am glad to have been able to come up here and make the acquaintance of all the jagirdars and zemindars that I see present, and I wish you all prosperity and happiness.

The several speeches were translated as they were spoken into Sindhi. The durbar then closed.

Later in the afternoon the Governor and party drove to the race-course to witness a display of tent-pegging, lemon-cutting, &c., by the two regiments of Sind Horse. He dined with the Sind Horse in the evening, driving afterwards to the station, where he slept in his carriage, leaving at an early hour in the morning for Quetta.

TWO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We would not have troubled you with another letter, had not your journalistic morals given us unjustifiable and unnecessary provocation. We do not know what rules of equity, of fairplay, and morality you observe, that has led you to deliberately suppress our last letter from the knowledge of your readers, and yet present to them your own *ex parte* comments thereon. It appears that you have only utilized this opportunity, in keeping with your past record, to plead for the police surgeon and issue another of your police resolutions. If you think the public have been so much stuffed with your version of the case and with your unjustifiable and disingenuous attacks upon us, that they have not even an inclination to hear the truth and our say thereon, you are entirely mistaken, unless, indeed, you presume to constitute your own self into the "public." Public sense of justice and public morals are, by no means, so debased as to allow unprovoked assaults to be made upon the reputation of professional men, and their say in self-defence to be refused a hearing. Your contemporary, although it had not made such unseemly comments on us, be it said to its sense of English fairplay and honesty, thought itself bound to publish our letter; and, it goes without saying, that you were, if anything, more so in duty bound to publish our letter in common fairness, remembering how you seized every possible opportunity during the progress of the case, to rail at us, and, posing as a technical critic to belittle our methods of examination and their results, and, in the same breath, proclaim the so-called "experience" of your police surgeon and the staggering store of his knowledge; for, indeed, even the *Lancet* is "surprized," at it all. The spontaneity of your *expose* of the confidence trick of journalistic depots certainly does not seem to be as you pretend to think so much of an unexplained phenomenon. You seem, with childlike simplicity, to forget that what appears in the *British Medical Journal,* it is the British Medical Association numbering some thousands of members that is responsible for, and not a newspaper writer and his club friends. Likewise, the *Lancet* has the reputation of being the universally acknowledged exponent of the professional mind of the world on the unalterable and untamperable truths which physical science teaches. The *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal* are the accredited and conscientious servants of the science and art of medicine and the sister sciences, and not of individual medical and engineering practitioners. It cannot be denied, that forgetting, for a while, the ordinary rules of holding silence on *sub-judice* cases, you made the most transparent attempts to prejudice the case in favour of police action by casting undignified suspicion on our competency and our professional statements, made to the police and written down in their presence, the moment we had finished our examination. You ask us why we waited for two or three weeks when *the British Medical Journal* and the *Lancet* were available all that time. Our answer is simple. We could allow exactly that much time and no more your conscience and your mind to shake off the accumulated bias of seven months and more, and rise, at last, to a sense of justice, and once more appreciate *the truth* and *allow your readers the benefit of knowing it* by reproducing in your columns the leaders in the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal.* When the Sessions Judge had himself declared that he, for the first time, saw police produce witnesses for the defence, and when it was notorious that the police doctor underwent a *sham* cross-examination, it would be mere insanity and perverted reasoning to venture the statement that the trial was exhaustive or conclusive so far as it related to the nature and the true value of the medical and scientific evidence. Is it from actual information, or from mere guessing that you say that the *Lancet* had not the whole of the evidence before it, and therefore its verdict is not correct. No amount of circumstantial or prepared police padding or of so-called exhaustive (or rather exhausting) evidence will alter natural laws which govern natural physical facts. And the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal,* servants of physical science will not allow such stuff and such learned clouds of dust as were raised by the best engineering talent in Bombay to obscure from view the central fact based on physical facts pure and simple *that the nature of injury to dress and person of the unfortunate victims indicated infallibly that an assault was made on them.*

We ask you once more, if you will not, for a moment allow your personal prejudice and bias to be kept back in favour of the publishing in your columns the positive truths as set forth by the leading scientific authorities which your readers have a right to demand from you:—Yours, &c.,

SORABJEE DOSABHAI NADERSHA, L. M. & S.
FRAMJI D. DIVECHA, L. M. & S.
Dec. 2.

[⁂ We have to apologize to our correspondents for having omitted from their letter one or two impertinences rather more glaring than the others, a little service for which we suspect they will be thankful to us. The fine professional feeling, the tact, and the well-balanced judgment which pervade this letter bespeak the attention of the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal* which will see therein what kind of men they are whose scientific opinion has been commended to their favourable but unsuspecting acceptance. The "demeanour of the witness," we have always understood, ought to be taken into consideration in estimating the weight of evidence. How do our medical contemporaries like the look of Drs. Nadirshah and Divecha in print of course?—*Ed. B. G.*]

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MIRZAPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With regard to the article which appeared in your paper of this morning concerning the accident to the s. s. Mirzapore, I feel it my duty as an engineer to ask for fair-play for the ship's engineers, none of whom I am personally acquainted with.

Of course the facts of the case will be fully brought forward before the board of inquiry, but pending this some convictions will be forced on the minds of your large circle of readers, which are glaringly at variance with the truth, and which in the interest of engineers of the ship should not pass unchallenged. I learn on good authority that every order from the bridge as received by the engine-room telegraph was promptly obeyed and carried out with no more than the usual delay requisite to effect a change of motion. For at least two minutes previous to the accident the engines had been moving as ordered from the bridge half and full speed astern as they were doing when the collision occurred. I learn from one who was on board that the accident to the cyclinder could not have delayed the ship for any appreciable time, either at Port Said or at any other port. For the Mirzapore only stayed at Port Said three-and-half hours, the usual time for coaling and discharging mails, &c., and the vessel left all right at the time she was required.—Yours, &c.,

A BROTHER ENGINEER.

PARSEE CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You would really be doing a great office to the indigent and poor Parsees of Bombay by bringing to the knowledge of the parties concerned, the following suggestion:—Could not the munificent sum paid in donation from the fund of the late Mr. N. M. Petit and his relatives for the purposes of, hereafter to be specified, be devoted to the fund now in existence and which in now-a-days is in great need—for the purpose of erecting houses for poor Parsees on small rents? In conclusion, I am sure that I am expressing the unanimous opinion of all when I say that it would really be a great blessing to the community at large if this my poor suggestion be carried out by the parties concerned.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOMJI JAMSETJI POSTWALLA.

The Nizam's Government have sanctioned the sum of Rs. 3,000 for rainmaking experiments by dynamite explosions. These experiments will be conducted under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, and His Excellency the Prime Minister and the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, Revenue Minister, propose to be present on the occasion.

THE LATE MR. GAORISHANKAR UDAYASHANKAR, C.S.I.

THE Venerable Azam Gaorishankar Udayashankar, ex-Minister of Bhavnagar, otherwise known as Swami Sacchidanand, died on the evening of Tuesday last, at the ripe old age of eighty-six. For some time past symptoms of growing weakness had manifested themselves, and they led those around him to think that he might soon succumb to them. In Mr. Gaorishankar, Bhavnagar has lost one who did so much to make it what it is at the present day—territorially, politically, and commercially—and Kathiawad its Grand Old Man, who at one time was an important force in the Provinces though living in retirement as a Sanyasi or ascetic, free from intercourse with worldly affairs, and living a life of religious contemplation, he was still regarded as a link connecting the present with the past of Kathiawad. He was in the full possession of his intellectual powers, and his memory, which was of a marvellous nature, remained unimpaired up to the last. His life, as Professor Max Muller observes, was full of hard and most important work, a life of struggle, of temptation, and of wonderful success; the life not only of a conscientious administrator, but of a determined diplomatist, holding his own against the best men in the Indian Service, and in the end recognised by all, from Mountstuart Elphinstone to Lord Reay, as an honest and unselfish man, worthy to be named by the side of such native statesman as Sir Salar Jung, Sir T. Madava Rao, and Sir Dinkar Rao. The services which Mr. Gaorishankar rendered to Bhavnagar were such as to place him in the front rank with these able native statesmen. The most important service was the restoration to the Bhavnagar Durbar their right of exercising independent civil and criminal jurisdiction over 116 villages, including the capital city of Bhavnagar itself, of which they had been deprived. An account of Mr. Gaorishankar's life (as the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik remarks in his excellent memoir of the old statesman from which we have ventured to borrow largely), is, in fact the history of Bhavnagar for the last fifty years, from the time it held an insignificant position to the period when it occupies the foremost place in Kathiawad. His life and career are inseparably blended with the history of Kathiawad from the time when the authority of the Peishwa had terminated, and the British Government had just stepped into his place, when disorder and lawlessness had distracted the Province, to the period when the British power became paramount, and the civilizing agencies of road and railway communications, orderly government, and education began to work out their results in increasing the peace and prosperity of Kathiawad. Every Governor of Bombay, from Mountstuart Elphinstone down to His Excellency Lord Reay, who has visited Kathiawad, has had an opportunity of knowing Mr. Gaorishankar and learning from his own lips many matters relating to the condition of the province. And no Governor has, it seems, returned to Bombay without feeling that he had learnt from the experienced Minister something that was useful—something for which he should feel grateful—something which carried the listener back to the period when a school of British Officers, by a wise and sympathetic policy, founded the Empire on a basis of secure and permanent rule amongst alien races, whose views, habits, customs, and religions were different from those of the ruling class. Lord Reay has given his impressions of Mr. Gaorishankar when on a visit to Bhavnagar in December, 1886. Addressing His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar on the occasion of the opening of the Samaldas College, his Excellency remarked :—"With your Highness' permission I paid to that distinguished admintstrator an official visit yesterday, thereby showing the importance attached by the British Government and its representatives to able and wise Dewans in Native States. Certainly, of all the happy moments it has been my good fortune to spend in India, those which I spent in the presence of that remarkahle man remain engrafted on my memory. I was struck as much by the clearness of his intellect as by the simplicity and fairness and openness of his mind ; and if we admire wise administrators, we also admire straightforward advisers—those who tell their Chiefs the real truth about the condition of their country and their subjects. In seeing the man who freed this State from all encumbrances, who restored civil and criminal jurisdiction to those villages, who settled your disputes with Junaghad, who got rid of refractory Jamadars, I could not help thinking what could be done by singleness of purpose and strength of character."

Mr. Gaorishankar was born on the 21st August 1805, at Gogo, a British seaport town, about ten miles from Bhavnagar. He belonged to the caste of Vadnagar Nagar Brahmans—a caste which has shown through many centuries instinctive aptitude for political employment.

Mr. Gaorishankar's father, though of a good and respectable family, was not in affluent circumstances. His mother died when he was only eighteen months old. He received such elementary instruction in his native tongue—Gujerati—as could be had in the indigenous schools of his time. Possessed, however, of quick intelligence and a good memory, it was not long before he attained the average standard of education in his time. He was about 17 years of age when he entered the service of the Bhavnagar State as assistant to Mr. Shevakram Desai, who then represented the State at the newly-established Political Agency. In the following year he was transferred to the Kundla District as Assistant Revenue Officer, at a time which was critical and troublesome. Suits were filed against the State, and for the favourable results the Thakore Saheb acknowledged that he was indebted to the untiring exertions, patience, and tact of Mr. Gaorishankar, as his agent throughout the transactions. In 1847, Mr. Purmanandass, the Minister, resigned office owing to advancing years, and the administration was entrusted to Desai Santokram and Mr. Gaorishankar, in joint charge. On the assumption of the Dewanship, Mr. Gaorishankar found the State suffering from numerous evils. The procedure in vogue in the Agency before the jurisdiction of the States was classified was lax. Complaints, however trivial and frivolous, when made even by an ordinary subject of a Native State against its Chief, were entertained and heard by the Agency. Powers of interference were, in fact, exercised by the Agency where no such powers existed. Again, there was no finality of procedure of any kind. And yet either for satisfaction of its orders or settlement of a dispute or complaint, the Agency had attached a large portion of a rich district of the Bhavnagar State and villages in different districts. Besides, Mr. Gaorishankar found that his State had to make an aggregate payment of Rs. 1,500 per month on account of no less than 70 "mohsuls" or impositions, by way of fine, inflicted on it by the Agency for several claims against the State. To say nothing of the indignity of this standing imposition, the payment of the money was, in the then impecunious condition of the State, a real hardship. In a brief period, however, Mr. Gaorishankar managed to effect such satisfactory settlements of all the questions in dispute, that Colonel Lang, the Political Agent of Kathiawad, withdrew all the "mohsuls" and freed the State from heavy indignity

But by far the greatest hardship and humiliation which Bhavnagar was put to was that the State had been deprived of the exercise of independent civil and criminal jurisdiction in that part of its territory comprising the 116 villages which formerly paid tribute to the Peishwa. The status of the Thakore Saheb was thus reduced to the level of a subject in his own territory and in his own capital. The Government of Sir George Clerk proposed a compromise where by they agreed to concede as a favour, and not as a matter of right, the transfer of Bhavnagar itself, with Wudwa, Sihor, and ten subordinate villages, from the district of Gogo to the Kathiawad Political Agency. This settlement was made on the 22nd December, 1860. But there was no tangible reason why the rest of the villages, 103 in number, should not likewise be retransferred to the Thakore Saheb's jurisdiction under the Kathiawad Political Agency, when the thirteen villages, including the two most important capital towns, were agreed to be so transferred. With unabated vigour Mr. Gaorishankar continued to press the subject upon the notice of Government. Finally, by an authoritative decision of the highest British tribunal, the Province of Kathiawad was once more finally declared to be a foreign territory, and an Act of the Legislature was passed on the subject ; but negotiation with the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar was resumed by the Bombay Government. It eventually ended by a Notification, dated the 29th January, 1866, and published at page 197 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of that year. By this Notification the Government of Bombay restored to the Bhavnagar Durbar their right of exercising independent jurisdiction over the 116 villages, including the capital city of Bhavnagar itself. It was declared that these villages which belonged to the Chief of Bhavnagar were removed from the 1st February 1866 from the jurisdiction of the revenue, civil, and criminal courts of the Bombay Presidency, and transferred to the supervision of the Political Agency in Kathiawad, on the same conditions as to jurisdiction as the villages of the taluka of the Thakor of Bhavnagar heretofore in that province. Thus, after the lapse of more than half a century, the fond hope cherished by the late Thakor Vajesingji that he would leave to posterity the ancient possessions of his house undiminished in territorial strength and power was realized, though not in his *regime*, but in that of his grandson. In fighting for the just rights of his master, the path of Mr. Gaorishankar was beset with difficulties of no ordinary character. Every time an appeal was made to Government it met with steadfast refusal ; but Mr. Gaorishankar was not daunted by such refusal in his efforts to obtain a fair hearing for his master. He was plainly told that ultimate success in the case was simply impossible, but Mr. Gaorishankar's motto in this, as indeed in all similarly difficult matters, had always been, that "perseverance is the mother of good luck." His Highness Jaswatsingji was not slow to appreciate the services of his faithful Minister. The conviction came spontaneously home to him that he could not have regained both his personal independence in Bhavnagar and his jurisdiction and powers but for the incessant anxiety, care, perseverance, tact, and judgment, and devotion evinced by his trusted Minister for his master's interests. Deeply imbued with a sense of the value of Mr. Gaorishankar's services, he felt himself bound to recognize them in the most public manner. At a durbar held by him, Sir Jaswatsingji bestowed the village of Turkha, of the Botad purganah, in perpetuity on Azam Gaorishankar. In the matter of education, says Mr. Javerilal, Mr. Gaorishankar saw he had before him a very delicate task to perform. On the one hand, he realized the evils arising from habits of indolence and from want of systematic training for young men aspiring to a career in the State ; on the other, it was a period when steps taken to establish an institution in which young men should receive sound education were viewed by parents with a certain amount of suspicion and prejudice. But his firmness and good sense prevailed. Mr Gaorishankar was the adviser of Thakor Jaswatsingji in the matter of maintaining a steady friendship and offering every help to the British Government during the period of the Indian Mutiny. Bhavnagar's unflinching alliance to British interests at this crisis is a well-known fact, and there are reports extant by the political officers of the province on this subject. It was, doubtless, owing to the attitude which the State maintained at this trying period, and to the reforms introduced by Thakor Jaswatsingji, that he was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1867. In February of that year the Thakor Saheb was summoned to Bombay by Sir Bartle Frere for the ceremony of investiture. Mr. Gaorishankar accompanied his Highness to Bombay. The durbar was held at the Parel Government House in February 1867. On the death of the late Thakor, the Government decided on the experiment of a Joint Administration during the minority of Thakor Saheb Takhtsingji. It was to consist of a European Administrator acting in conjunction with Azam Gaorishankar Udayashankar, the experienced Minister of the State. Several European officers were named for the office, but whom to select was the most important question. Mr. Gaorishankar, after consulting several of his European friends, agreed to have Mr. E. H. Percival, C.S., then Assistant Collector of Sholapur. The result of the experiment, which was the first of its kind introduced into Kathiawad, has shown the wisdom of this system of Joint Administration. It has been tried in several cases, and found to answer in many places satisfactorily, but nowhere has it been so successful as in Bhavnagar. In January 1878, the Political Agent, Mr. (now the Honourable Sir) J. B. Peile, C.S.I., invested his Highness the Jam Saheb Nibhaji, and his Highness the Raj Saheb Mansingji with the insignia of a K.C.S.I. On this occasion Azam Gaorishankar also received his insignia of the Companionship of the Star of India previously conferred on him. In his speech, after referring to the services done by his Highness the Jam Saheb and the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadra, Sir J. B. Peile went on to describe the character and work of Mr. Gaorishankar. The "decorations," said he, "granted to these princes are the natural ornaments of exalted hereditary ranks. But Azam Gaorishankar Udayashankar has risen through every stage of laborious official life to this crown and consummation of an honourable public career—a career which he began in a humble position in the old school of custom, and ends as a cautious leader in the new school of reform. He has not cherished isolation and ignorance, because they are old ; nor set his face against improved communication and extended trade, because they are new. He has acted on the faith that the agencies which give health and wealth and intelligence to European nations will be equally useful servants to the Indian administrator who has the courage to enlist them. He is a living proof that the art and manners of the West are not really abhorrent or uncongenial to the mind of the Native patriot. In his later years he has taken part in an administration which has placed Bhavnagar in point of material advancement, first among the States of Kathiawad, and he has not been less selected for honour by her Majesty's Government, because he has always been a devoted and outspoken advocate of the interests of his own State. I will only add that it is to me a matter of satisfaction that these insignia are to be delivered by my hand to a Minister whose ability and independence I have observed with respect during an official intercourse of more than eighteen years, and whose character, in its strength and sagacity, is a worthy object of study and emulation to men of his order."

On the 13th January 1879, Azam Gaorishankar Udayashankar, C.S.I., resigned the office of Minister and, full of years and honours, retired into private life after having served the State for about fifty-five years in different capacities. Of this period, about thirty-two years were passed as Chief Karbhari or Dewan. After retirement from the service of the State, Mr. Gaorishankar resumed his favourite study of the Vedanta philosophy. He had from early life imbibed a taste for Vedantic studies by the perusal of the Bhagvat Gita, Sanatsujatiya Akhyan, and the Padas of Manohar Swami, of Bhavnagar. He now betook bimself to the study of the higher works on the Vedant philosophy in Sanskrit. Some of the results of these studies he published in Gujerati in 1884 in a work called "Svarupanusandhana," or "Considerations on the nature of Atma (self) and on the Unity of Atma with Paramatma (the highest self)."

Some years since Professor Max Muller, in reviewing in an English magazine the Hon. Mr. Javerilal's life of Mr. Gaorishanker, wrote :—

It would be useless to attempt to give even a short outline of the excellent service rendered to his country and indirectly to England by Gaorishankar during the fifty-seven years of his active life. The affairs of Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro, the intrigues of King Milan, Queen Natalie, and Prince Karageorgowitch, would seem to be of greater interest to the public at large than the healthy growth and powerful development of the Native States of India under English protection. And yet Gaorishankar's life is full of dramatic interest. He had to do battle with many King Milans with many Queen Natalies, even with some rebellious mountain Chiefs, such as Karageorgowitch, and he has come out victorious from all his fights. He not only established the independence of the State of Bhownugger, but he introduced a reformed system of administration, founded excellent schools, built model prisons, encouraged useful railway, and made Bhownugger a model among the protected principalities of India. In 1878, when he was seventy-three years of age, and when the idea of retiring from the world had already ripened in his mind, he was once more complimented by Sir J. B. Peile in the following terms :—"Gaorishankar has risen through every stage of a laborious life to this crown and consummation of an honourable public career, a career which he began in a humble position in the old school of custom and end as a cautious leader in the new school of reform. In commenting upon his retirement, Professor Max Muller said :—He was not so silly as to attempt to copy slavishly the example of the ancient *Sanyasis* and to court death in the wilderness. He remained in his retirement, only he adopted a much stricter discipline, and a more rigorous seclusion from the outer world. He was not so childish or rather so servile, as to imagine that any one in this life was really indispensable. He knew that younger men would do his work as well if not better than himself. And he felt that having done his duty to the world he might be free during the few remaining years to do his duty to himself. I believe the old man is still alive, now in his eighty-fourth year. When I last heard, of him through his son, he was in full possession of his intellectual powers, with a memory unimpaired. He has become in his old age a zealous student of Sanskrit, and, to judge from what he has published, his knowledge of the Vedanta philosophy is profound. He is now simply waiting for death and fitting himself to die, following the words of Manu, (p. 43).

> Let not the hermit long for death,
> Nor cling to this terrestrial state,
> Their Lord's behests as servants wait,
> So let him called resign his breath.

It may be said that the Minister of Bhownugger remained in office long beyond the time when he had a perfect right to retire. He was 74 when he surrendered the Ministry. Still he is one of very few statesmen, who even at that time would have thought it necessary to make room for others, and to reserve a span of life for themselves, as a preparation for a better life. His intellect was unimpaired, his body vigorous, and his friends were clamorous for him to remain in power. But he did not allow himself to be persuaded. He was influenced, no doubt, in his choice by the teaching of the old sages of India, but his own judgment also must have helped him to obey the voice of nature. To all who have ears to hear that voice declares in unmistakable tones that there is a time of every thing. There is a time to be young and there is a time to be old. Our modern society is out of year, because that lesson of nature is not obeyed. To die in harness as become the ideal of almost every old man. But what might be the right ideal for a cab-horse is not necessarily the right ideal for a human being. In several branches of the public service a remedy has been applied, not the drastic remedy of the Bactrians and Caspians, but the more gentle pressure of the Indian law-givers.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. B. Carroll presiding. There were also present :—Col. Wilson, Col. Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, and A. M. Dhuramsi.

ACTION AGAINST DILER JUNG.

Sanction was given by the Committee, under Section 517 of the Municipal Act, to filing a suit against Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., for the recovery of Rs. 5,623-7-7, being the amount of fee for opening roads in May and June last for laying electric light cables.

LIGHTING THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK.

In discussing the estimated cost in the Budget for 1892-93, for public lighting

Col. Merewether called the attention of the Committee to the Rajabai Tower Clock which still remained unlighted at night, owing to the fact that the question was pending the settlement of the whole question of electric lighting. Last year, he continued, a sum of Rs. 2,500 was added to the Budget for the purpose of lighting the clock, and it was understood that the requisite installation would be obtained from the *Bombay Gazette*. He most certainly thought that the matter should be carried out this year, independent of the general question of electric lighting.

Mr. Shroff : I don't see why the Port Trust should not light the clock, as it is used by shipping people at the harbour.

Col. Merewether, in reply to that remark, asked Mr. Shroff if he knew whether the clock was seen from the harbour? He considered it a "crying shame" that the clock was not lighted.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya : It is not our property.

Col. Merewether, continuing, said that last year the amount was sanctioned by both the Standing Committee and the Corporation, and it was rather late to go into the question whether the Municipality should pay for the lighting.

Dr. Viegas did no see what they had to do with the clock.

Colonel Merewether remarked that Dr. Viegas always gave them many new versions of matters. He would propose that Rs. 2,500 be added to the estimates to meet the expenditure.

The Municipal Commissioner considered that the lighting of the clock would be a benefit to the city, and it was no argument against incurring the cost that the clock was not the property of the Corporation. Speaking of the general question of electric lighting, he said, he would have been very glad to see it carried out experimentally throughout the city, but at present there were so many obligations on the Corporation that he was not at present prepared to press the matter with so much urgency as to render it his duty to bring the matter before the Corporation.

Col. Merewether said that they paid Rs. 1,200 per annum for lighting the Wadia Clock Tower, which was of comparatively little use. The University Clock was worth an expenditure of ten times as much in proportion to the comparative usefulness of the two clocks.

Mr. Shroff : The G. I. P. Railway will be asking us to light their clock at the Victoria Terminus.

Dr. Viegas : Hear, hear.

Mr. Kabrajee seconded the motion.

The Chairman remarked that they often heard Dr. Viegas talking of "scandals," this was one indeed.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the clock was in a part of the city that was uninhabited.—(laughter)—and on that account they should not waste the rate-payers' money over it. Col. Merewether had said, in support of his proposition that they spend money on lighting a clock in some other part of the city, and considered that was a good reason why they should light the University Clock. The clock, Col. Merewether had mentioned, had been handed over to the Corporation, whereas the other clock was the property of the University. It would be a scandal if the rate-payers' money was spent on it. (Laughter.)

Col. Merewether, in reply to Dr. Viegas, remarked that that gentleman was new to Municipal work, and perhaps it would be information for him to know that at one time the clock was illuminated, by the Municipality paying half the cost, and Government the other.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said he was not inclined to vote in favour of the motion on the ground that formerly Government and the Municipality bore the expense of lighting the clock, but ultimately the Government refused to pay their half and wished to place the whole burden on the Corporation.

Col. Merewether pointed out that at that time as now, the Government paid for the keeping up and winding of the clock, which amounted to about the same sum as the lighting, therefore for a long time Government paid 75 per cent. of the cost of lighting and maintaining the clock, and as they did not see that they should do that as the clock was for the benefit of the city they refused to contribute their half of the lighting.

The motion was then put and carried by 9 votes to 3.

THE GRANT FOR EDUCATION.

On the motion of Mr. Kabrajee the grant for Primary Education was passed at Rs. 55,220, and the grant for the Joint School office establishment at Rs. 6,000. The grant towards the Technical Institute was increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 15,000, the total grant for education being Rs. 92,720.

THE BUDGET.

The consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1892-93 terminated yesterday afternoon. The following items of expenditure were passed :— In the Executive Engineer's Department, the total grant, including an item of Rs. 2,500 for lighting the University Clock Tower, was passed at Rs. 16,57,587. The total grant for the Health Department was passed at Rs. 14,15,312. The grant for new works which included new roads for Victoria Gardens, Rs. 12,550, planting and turfing new ground, Rs. 1,000, filling low ground 18,180, extending fernery, Rs. 2,000, was passed at Rs. 91,668; the grant towards police charges was passed at Rs. 4,50,000, and for hospitals at Rs. 60,108. The total grant for expenditure during the year 1892-93 was passed at Rs. 67,03,978.

INCOME.

The total income for the same period without any new taxation, including a balance of Rs. 16,00,000, was passed at Rs. 75,50,317.

The Committee then adjourned until 2 o'clock next Wednesday.

NEWS OF THE DAY

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, V. C., Corps of Guides Cavalry (Queen's Own), who was killed at Cabul on September 3, 1879. A paper, bearing the names of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and many princes and noblemen (Irish and English), and those of a Committee, at the head of which is the Duke of Abercorn, and among whom is the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Lord Wolseley, contains the following statements:—"Many will remember the striking group by C. B. Birch, A. R. A., exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880, and which is now in the Museum of Science and Art in Dublin (on loan), representing the gallant young officer (sword and revolver in hand) striding over the body of a prostrate Afghan. This has been considered by the Committee to be not only a fine work of art and a remarkable likeness, but a faithful rendering of the tragic incident which put an end to a brilliant career. The Committee are pleased to be able to record the fact that as soon as the scheme was set on foot it met with a ready response from all quarters, and it now only remains to obtain the necessary funds in order to carry out the work in bronze, with a suitable pedestal, and erect it on some appropriate site. The approximate cost is estimated at 2,000 guineas The Committee trust that by appealing to all subjects within her Majesty's dominions, who love such deeds of heroism, the work may be carried to a completion, and stand as a lasting record of British valour."

COLONEL W. H. WILSON, Commissioner of Police, who has been at Mahableswar on six weeks' privilege leave, returned to Bombay and took charge of his office from Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, who was acting for him. Yesterday Mr. Crummey, who was acting for Mr. Gell, gave over charge of the Deputy Commissionership to Mr. Gell, and took charge of his post of Superintendent from Mr. Dillon, who returned to his old post of Inspector.

MR. K. N. KABRAJEE, who some time ago startled the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee by producing at their meeting a living specimen of a leech about two inches in length taken from a drinking water stand pipe, has captured another from a pipe in a house in Gunbawa-street which he also introduced to the Committee. The latest specimen is considerably greater in size than the first, measuring over three inches in length, and about half an inch in breadth. The Municipal Commissioner made a note of the pipe from which it was taken and will enquire into the matter. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee remarked that the publication of the facts might produce many more leeches.

WE have been asked to state that Mr. Sundernath D. Khete has come forward as a candidate for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation caused by the resignation of Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar in the Girgaum Ward.

IT is announced that the provision opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction next year will consist of about 25,800 chests, prepared at the Patna Factory, and 28,200 prepared at Ghazipur. The chests in each case will contain about 1 maund, 18 seers and 12 chittacks of pure opium, besides 9 seers and 6 chittacks used for pasting the leaves of the shell.

A VERY noticeable change was to be seen on Saturday, writes the local paper, in the uniform of the Viceroy's bodyguard as they escorted Lord Lansdowne through Calcutta. Instead of the small caps with aigrettes, the officers and men wore a very handsome red, dark-blue and gold turban. This innovation, which is most becoming to the wearers, has been made by the express wishes of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who desired that the turban should replace the old head-dress.

ON Monday a marriage procession passed through the Market Street, Secunderabad "The age of the bridegroom was," says the local paper, "about 5 years, and that of the bride about 2 years, who was in the arms of her grandmother who was seated before the bridegroom and incessantly thrusting some sweets into the mouth of the child-bride to prevent her crying out."

AMONGST the recent removals from the Active List of the Navy, two unusual cases, says the *Naval and Military Record*, will be noted. The first is that of Lieutenant Charles D. Mackenzie, against whose name the ominous word "deserted" has been inserted in the current *Navy List*. Lieutenant Mackenzie was one of the officers who commissioned the Magpie at Devonport, in September, 1886, but as the vessel has recently proceeded to the South-East Coast of America, no particulars of this strange case have as yet come to hand. The second case is that of Assistant-Paymaster Edwin C. Petch, who has not been heard of since April last, when he was granted permission to quit his ship to return to England. No private news of this officer's movements appears to have reached his friends in the service, and the case is as painful as it is remarkable, unless, indeed, it should prove that Mr. Petch has found more congenial employment. This, however, is scarcely probable, as he was engaged to be married to a very charming young lady residing at Southsea.

THE "quid," which flourishes so conspicuously in the songs of Dibdin and the novels of Marryat, is now, according to the Naval Officer who discourses of the feeding of seamen and marines in the *Journal of the United Service Institution*, almost unknown in our navy. Up to thirty years ago most men at sea chewed tobacco, and the reason given is not very creditable to those who were responsible for the health and comfort of our Jack Tars. It is that our sailors resorted to this habit "in order to stave off the pangs of hunger when alcohol could not be had, and the bum-boat was not handy." Even now the Naval Officer is not satisfied with the man-o'-war's man's dietary. He pleads for "greater variety" and better arrangements as regards the times of various meals. Only trifling alterations indeed have, we are told, been made in it for the last forty years. Things would therefore not be much mended if it were not for the care taken by the officers to have in each ship a good canteen well supplied with food, together with the practice now prevalent of allowing the men to fall out before the morning drills at 9-30, and have a hot basin of coffee for a half-penny, and something to eat. The canteen, it is observed, is still unrecognised by the Admiralty. Yet, according to this evidently well informed writer, the canteen is the explanation not only of the disappearance of chewing, but of the fact that hard drinking is on the wane.

AT Mirafiori, near Turin, in the garden of the villa presented by Victor Emmanuel to the Countess of Mirafiori, stands a small temple with the tomb of the Countess, which was erected by order of her son. It is in the style of the Pantheon, and far distant from every habitation. Mass is only celebrated there on the anniversary of the Countess's death, and at the Feast of All Saints. It is surrounded by a high wall, and has a strong gate. The other night some individual climbed the wall, forced the gate of the sepulchre, threw into it some inflammable material, and burnt the coffin. It was found that the first wooden case was burnt, the second case of zinc melted, and the feet of the corpse twisted and blackened. The face seemed somewhat swollen. The rest of the body was intact, having been protected by a velvet cover and a layer of cotton wool.

A PEASANT of Usini, in Sardinia, named De Rosas, came out of prison (where he had been sent for bearing false witness) last May, and the other day met a doctor named Melis, shot at him twice, and wounded him mortally. He then went to the house of a peasant woman, and shot at her, wounding her. She shortly after gave birth to a child, which was wounded in the leg. The lives of both mother and child are despaired of. After shooting this woman De Rosas met another, and killed her with two shots and three stabs. He proceeded on his way to Uri, where he killed an agriculturist with four shots. He then made good his escape into the woods, where the carabineers are now seeking him.

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

MANIFESTO BY MR. HUME.

MR. HUME has addressed the following circular letter, dated Nagpore, the 20th November, 1891, to the Secretaries of the Standing Congress Committees :—

Dear Sir,—I find, here at Nagpore, all the preparations for the coming Congress well in hand. In no year and in no place have the necessary arrrangements been taken in hand at such an early date and carried out so systematically and satisfactorily. So far as the Nagpore Berar Reception Committee are concerned, your Committee may rest assured that all will be well at the coming Congress.

"You are doubtless aware that our English Committee, after repeatedly discussing the question and after most carefully considering it, have suggested to us that no more National Congress should be held in India until we have had a meeting in London. This latter would be held in 1893, if the general elections take place in 1892, in 1894 if these are postponed to 1893.

"A word as to these elections. The Liberal party believe that on the question of the Irish Local Government Bill, which the Conservatives are pledged to introduce next session, they will be in a position to force the hands of the Conservatives (many of whom are strongly opposed to even that mild measure of local self-government that Mr. Balfour, it is understood, will bring forward) and compel them to go to the country. On the other hand, the Conservatives dispute this and declare that their whole party will vote solid whether they like the Bill or not, and that as it is of vast importance to them to gain time, they will hold on, if possible, to the last.

"You see that while, doubtless, at the present moment an appeal to the country would bring in the Liberals with a small majority of from 15 to 45, according to different estimates, *independent* of the Irish vote, which, now that poor Mr. Parnell has gone, will practically be solid with them to the extent of at least 70, many things might happen, which would entirely change the aspect of affairs and result in a Conservative majority. Thus suppose the French saw fit to be nasty about Egypt, and in any way hector or threaten—and though this unlikely *now*, a month ago it seemed highly probable—the Gladstonians would be quite out of court—and the country if appealed to at such a crisis would certainly re-elect the Conservatives. There are a dozen other similar continental contingencies, none it is true apparently imminent, but any one of which may become so at a moment's notice, any one of which would vastly improve the prospects of Lord Salisbury and his following, and hence I fully believe what my Conseravtive friends told me before I left England, *viz.*, that if possible they will hold on until the legal limit, *i.e.*, until 1893. Of course the Liberals say that they will not permit them to do this, and doubtless any little accident may place the Conservatives at their mercy—but on the whole it will be safest for us to consider that our projected English gathering will not take place until 1894, and that if we decide to have no further meetings of the National Congress till after this the next assembly of this latter will not take place before 1895.

"I find that in India many leading men agree with the Committee in London, and consider that for the present the National Congress has done its work, and that it is, therefore, inexpedient to continue to saddle the country with the lakh and a half which each National Congress costs until by the progress of affairs fresh work for this Congress arises. In this view I entirely concur.

"A great work had to be done—we had to clear our own ideas and then make them clear to our opponents; to thresh out, by persistent discussions, the wheat of our aspirations from the great body of chaff that, as in all such cases, accompanied it. We had to find out exactly what those reforms were, which the country, as a whole, most needed and most desired—we had to evolve and formulate a clear and succinct programme—to erect a standard around which now, and for all time, until that programme is realised, all reformers and well wishers of India could gather and so to place that programme on record that neither foreign autocrats, nor domestic traitors could efface its pregnant lines.

"The great work has been accomplished, this programme has been built up by years of patient labour and promulgated, and it has been recorded more imperishably than on tablets of stone or bronze, for we have written it on the mind of the nation, we have graven it in the hearts of the people !

"Asoka's monolitic edicts still stand, it is true, here and there, fossil records of a happier, purer age—yet for a thousand years or more they have been dead and dumb ; but the ideas that we have sown can never pass away, never die, never grow dumb, but must develop and spread as time rolls by, eternal as the race amongst whose intellectual possessions they henceforth and for ever take their place.

"Here, in India, for the moment, the work of the National Congress has been accomplished. The work that still remains has to be done partly by Provincial Congresses here and mainly amongst British constituencies.

"This present seventh Congress is needed, not to discuss new subjects, but to put the seal on all that its predecessors have demonstrated 'and to complete the cycle.' With it ends one distinct stage of our progress, and it is only fitting that this important occasion should be suitably honoured. It is particularly desirable that every circle and portion of the country should be adequately represented, so that this formal sealing up and, as it were, consecrating the labours of this first cycle may carry due weight and appear as what it really is, a formal ratification by the country at large of the demands which the Congress has at one time or another made on its behalf.

"Such being the case, your Committee will doubtless agree, that the numerical limit for delegates, so rigidly enforced last year, may on this crowning occasion be properly relaxed and will take measures to secure the full representation of all parts of their circle.

"Personally, too, I would ask as many of my friends to come as possible as this may in all likelihood be the last time that I shall have the chance of seeing them.

"My health, never of late years very strong, has broken down under the severe attack of influenza, which I suffered from in the spring. I can no longer sustain the anxieties involved by the general Secretariship, which I must resign into the hands of Congress at its coming session ; and independent of failing health, my private circumstances will not permit, at any rate for some few years to come, the yearly visit to India which the tenure of the office of General Secretary makes indispensible—and so as I shall be leaving India soon after this coming Congress—'it *must* be for years and it may be for ever'—and as I have many true and dear friends scattered over the length and breadth of the land, I hope that as many as possible will come to the Congress to say farewell.

"I need not add that, so far as health and means will permit, I shall continue in England to work for India, and really in my own opinion, at the present stage of our affairs, I believe that I can do more and better work in Europe than I could in India." Yours sincerely ever,

A. O. HUME.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Royal Warwickshire Regiment will embark in the I. M. S. Canning at Karachi on the 28th December for Colombo.

THE 15th Field Battery, R. A., will be detained at Campbellpore after the breaking up of the practice camp at that station, until the route to Peshawar is clear of cholera.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided that it is not desirable to enter into any special contracts, with any particular steam-boat companies for passages to and from Bombay and other Indian ports, and has declined to make any change in the existing rules for the grant of passage money.

THE rules for passages in private steamers are as follows :—(1) The General Officer, Commanding Bombay District, is to exercise his discretion in providing passages for officers proceeding home on medical certificate, or otherwise entitled to passage by steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, or give them passages in other vessels, provided the latter have suitable passenger accommodation and carry surgeons. In all cases the General Officer Commanding is to be guided in his decision by considerations of economy, and a sa rule officers should be provided with passages by the line which is most economical to Government, both as regards passage-money and date of sailing, provided the accommodation is considered suitable ; (2). Officers, whether proceeding on leave on medical certificate or not, may be sent from Karachi, when the expense of rail passage to that part is less than that to Bombay ; (3). Officers allowed to make their own arrangements will receive the British India Steam Navigation Company's rate of passage-money, *viz.*, Rs. 525, as heretofore. They are entitled to rail passage to Bombay or Karachi, whichever journey may be the cheaper.

THE ANNALS OF SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.

"A SCOT" writes to the *Englishman* :—As this is likely to be the last opportunity which the writer will have, it may be as well so far as he can to close the annals, which you printed in 1888, of the Saint Andrew's Dinner. For the third time in the history of this institution the Governor-General will be a guest. Sir John Shore in 1795, Lord Dufferin in 1888, and Lord Lansdowne in 1891. The annals show that the first dinner in India, of which there is a public record, took place at Madras in 1785 ; but there can be little doubt that the Scotch community, of which Warren Hastings wrote in 1772, was held together then by the same sentiments, as those which continue to prompt Scotsmen to meet annually in the Calcutta Town Hall. It seems clear then that the Saint Andrew's Day Dinner is an older institution in India than the records show. There is ample evidence in the early history of Madras that the Scotsmen there were an influential body, even before that "Worthy Scotch Second ! !" William Fraser was Deputy Governor of Fort St. David's. Governor Pitt put him under arrest because he opposed in Council what he considered an interference of the Government with the rights of the people and the mantle of Fraser seems to have fallen on leading Scotsmen in India to this day. He was reinstated, the Governor recalled, but not before the latter recorded his aversion to Scotch Presbyterians. He, however, had a good word for the Scotch lasses then in Madras, for on one of the three daughters of Captain Seaton marrying the son of his friend, Mr. Etrick, Pitt, although strongly opposed to the marriage, wrote most kindly of the girl and proposed that £2,000 should be added by the husband's fathers to her dowry of £1,000, so that the happy pair might have a fair start in life. All three of the girls married in the service ; but Pitt pitied the poor fellows for marrying with such a "blessed family." He had the father under arrest at the Fort and sent him home a prisoner because he exposed some of the Governor's high-handed proceedings.

In 1678 Thomas Pitt, the famous Interloper, and Trafficker, who defied the Old Company's power, married a Scotch lass at Hughli. She and her sister had come to India with their brother Mr. John Innes, then in the Company's service. They were Morayshire people, and the girls stayed with their aunt, the wife of the Chief of the Hughli Factory. Surgeon Douglas married the second girl, and were the books of reference at hand, it is probable that in this grand old Scottish name and in this Hughli marriage, may be found the ancestors of some of our leading Scottish nobility and statesmen of to-day.

Thomas Pitt and his Highland lassie were thus the grand parents and great grand parents of two of England's greatest statesmen, the Earl of Chatham and William Pitt.

These society marriages at Hughli in 1678-79 are believed to have been solemnised by the first Chaplain in Bengal, the Rev. John Evans, who lived here from 1678 for 14 years and died Bishop of Meath in 1724. With such interest in India and the softening presence of a goodly number of Scotch ladies in the community, Scotsmen were not likely to allow any sentiment to decline which so kept them shoulder to shoulder, and although there are as yet no traces from the available records, the presumption is, that Saint Andrew's dinners in Calcutta were, as in Madras, older institutions than the records show, namely, 1794.

A sentiment which has influenced Scotsmen to meet together on the 30th of November in Calcutta for nearly a hundred years, which has undoubtedly been a power for good in India for over 200 years, surely has something more in it than the mere desire for the conviviality which has been ascribed to it. The sentiment is handed down to us in the toast of the pious memory of Saint Andrew, and it should oftener be made the subject of enquiry by Scotsmen, especially by all young Scotsmen, who, on coming to this country, are for the first time breaking home ties and influences. Was Saint Andrew considered as the Patron Saint of Scotland simply because some relics of the Apostle found their way to the town of Saint Andrews or because that place was the seat of the Scottish primacy ? I trow not, but it was more likely to have been on account of his character and holy attributes.

CAPTAINS BUTCHER AND BOILEAU.

ONE of the first acts of General Collett on his arrival at Manipur last April, writes the *Pioneer*, was to order a court of inquiry to assemble for the purpose of recording evidence regarding the purely military events connected with the disaster of the previous month. This court consisted of Colonel Evans, Major Travers, and Captain Birch. It sat for a considerable time, and a mass of evidence was taken, the four surviving officers belonging to the Gurkha escort being among the principal witnesses. Up to the time when Mr. Quinton and his companions were murdered, Colonel Skene was of course responsible for the military proceedings, but when fire was reopened upon the Residency compound after midnight on March 26th Captain T. S. Boileau, as senior officer on the spot, had to take command of troops. Next to him in order of seniority was Captain G. H. Butcher. The court had, therefore, mainly to inquire into the events connected with the evacuation of the Residency compound and the retirement upon Cachar. The evidence taken was not published, but was submitted to Army Headquarters and the Government of India, no opinion being in any way expressed upon it at Manipur, as the duty of courts of inquiry is simply to record statements made. Upon full consideration of the evidence given the Government of India came to the conclusion that Captains Boileau and Butcher had seriously failed in the discharge of their duty. Their removal from the army was therefore recommended to the Home authorities, and the latter have, after taking four months to deal with the matter, now announced their decision. It is that the two officers are to be removed from the army, the Queen having no further need of their services. Captain Boileau is granted an allowance of £200 per annum, which is about equivalent to the pay of a Captain on the home establishment, and Captain Butcher £90, which is equivalent to the pay of Second-Lieutenant. These are special allowances and not pensions according to any recognised scale. Captain Boileau completed twenty years' service, qualifying him for the rank of Major, on the 28th of last month. Captain Butcher has a little over twelve years' service.

It is not a pleasant comment to have to make on this unpleasant order, which will be read with pain by every servant of the Queen in India, to say that it will come to few as a surprise. Lay comment while the decision of the military court of inquiry was yet unknown, would clearly have been ill-judged ; but it is possible now to say, that had that decision not been what it is, there would have been in most men's minds a feeling that there was something in the retreat from Manipur under the conduct of Captains Boileau and Butcher which needed explanation. The heroic conduct of Lieutenant (now Major) Grant would have sufficed to wipe out the memory of a far greater dereliction from duty than that of which the discharged officers were guilty ; but it also brought into relief the fact that such a dereliction had taken place. There may be two opinions possibly about the necessity for the retirement from the immediate neighbourhood of the walls of Manipur, but only one that the retreat might have been conducted in an orderly manner, for the losses during the actual defence of the Residency compound were practically *nil*, one man only having been wounded. Disorganisation could not consequently have arisen from this cause. Major Grant's exploits naturally contrast in a most striking manner with this evacuation and retirement.

THE Madras High Court has collected the opinions of Sessions Judges, and expressed its own, regarding the working of the jury system during the last year. The High Court's experiences show the working to be not wholly satisfactory. In 20 per cent. of the cases tried by assessors, the Judge differed wholly from all the assessors, but in jury trials dissent was recorded and reference made to the High Court in only 8 per cent. The High Court surmises that in the latter cases the Sessions Judges are unduly reluctant to decline to accept the jury's verdict, since the existing law casts on referring judges the duty of showing that the jury's verdict is wrong, and there is naturally, remarks the High Court, "a tendency to accept all verdicts which cannot be clearly demonstrated to be erroneous." Among the Sessions Judges who condemn the jury system is Mr. Horsfall of North Arcot, who thinks if adopted at all there is no reason why the system should not be applied to all classes of cases. Such extension would, he considers, inevitably lead to its entire abolition, which result he would contemplate with satisfaction.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NOTES.

The opening of the hunting season took place generally throughout the country, and especially in the North of England and the Midlands, during the first week of November. The first meet of the Quorn was, of course, at the famous Kirby Gate. That of the Belvoir took place in front of the Castle, and the Duke of Rutland, everywhere beloved, but nowhere more so than in the hunting field, made one of his infrequent appearances nowadays in the saddle, and, of course, in scarlet. He was accompanied on horseback by Lady Victoria Manners, and Lord Granby's children were in a carriage. The meet, however, was not a large one. Lord Zetland's hounds met at Aske, and his Excellency and Lady Hilda Dundas, the former on his favourite "Paddy," were mounted; Lady Zetland and others witnessed the "throw off," and Lady Maude Dundas photographed the scene. Lord Galway's hounds met at Blyth with Master and a large field, which included the Nestor of the hunt, Mr. Frank Raynes, now in his ninety-second year. Mr. George Lane-Fox attended the meet of the Braham Moor hounds at Clapgate, near Wetherby, and there was a great crowd of riders, drivers, and pedestrians, numbers going to it from Harrogate. Captain Lane-Fox was deputy-master for the Squire. Lord Middleton's met at Welham, where Colonel Legard is building a fine new mansion. The York and Ainsty met at Alwarkbridge; the Master and Mrs. Lycett Green were present, and all the best-known sportsmen of the district. Mr. Arthur Wilson was not sufficiently recovered to take the command of the Holderness, but his son, Mr. Kenneth Wilson, took his place, and members of the family came from Tranby Croft and Warter Priory; the prospects are excellent. Lord Yarborough's met at Leceby Cross Roads, and the Earl and his mother, Victoria Lady Yarborough, and Mr. J. M. Richardson headed the field. Scent was bad.

Half a dozen packs chose Tuesday, November 10, for the inaugural function of the hunting-season in Ireland, but nothing at all approached the meet of the Kildare Hounds, at Johnstown village, in point of numbers and representative character; for not only was the country present almost to a huntsman and huntswoman, with its veteran Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Drogheda, but various other neighbouring counties sent their delegates, and the garrisons of the Curragh and Dublin made a good show. Two foxes succumbed, but the sport was not first-class, or equal to that shown at the opening reunion of the Carlow and Island hounds under their undefeated president, Mr. Robert Watson, seemingly young as ever. Probably the best run of the young season in England or Ireland fell to the lot of the Meath men and their new M.F.H., Mr. John Watson, last Tuesday, when, after finding a fox in Colierstown Gorse, the hounds drove him past Culmullen, Killeen, Gerrardstown, and several more favourite fox haunts, and killed him after a chase of fifteen miles, done in an hour and thirty-five minutes, within a field or two of the Poor House Gorse, where he died, wrecked, so to speak, in sight of port.

An influential committee, comprising the three stewards of the Jockey Club, Lord Hartington, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir Charles Russell, and Mr. R. C. Vyner, has been formed for the purpose of raising funds to present a testimonial to the veteran jockey, John Osborne, who was the subject of a "Celebrity at Home" in this Journal a short time ago. It is no secret that John Osborne, who has now been riding for forty-five years, never having resorted to the devices of certain "modern" jockeys, and having a large family, is far from wealthy, so that a handsome testimonial in cash will be very acceptable, the more so as it is to be feared that he will not be seen in the saddle again. He managed to ride Bosphorus in the St. Leger, but it was apparent that he still felt the effects of his terrible fall at Liverpool in the summer, and as he has not ridden since, we must regard his remarkable career in the saddle—one long record of honesty and endurance—as over.

On the opening day of the hounds in Kildare, Lord Mayo got a shocking fall in the last run of the day; and on the same day, in Meath, Lord Longford "took a toss"—said to be a "heavy toss." Lord Rathdonnell on the opening day in Carlow, received a severe concussion from his hunter, putting his foot into a concealed drain, and had to be taken home under charge of a doctor (he has since shaken off all the effects of this, one of the worst kind of falls); and Lord Fingall who has only just returned from his American tour, was thrown off "a Jarvie" in Dubin, on his way to Leopardstown races, and had his shoulder put out, besides minor injuries. However, he was soon put to right by Sir George Porter and another surgeon, and is going on well.

Excellent sport has been obtained by salmon-anglers on the Spean during the season, which has just closed, as there has been plenty of water in the river. Professor Bridge, of Westminster Abbey, rented Lord Habinger's first beat; and Mrs. Bridge, who is a very expert angler, killed ninety-three salmon, of which the heaviest weighed twenty-eight pounds. On her best day Mr. Bridge landed seven fish, losing two besides. The Spean, which is one of the best salmon-rivers in Scotland, runs from Loch Laggan to Muccomer, where it falls into the Lochy, a distance of about seventeen miles. The scenery is lovely. Lord Abenger owns the best part of the river.

The rod-fishing in the Forfarshire Esks has just closed, after the best season which has been experienced for many years past. Splendid sport has been almost daily obtained since the heavy floods at the beginning of September, which filled both rivers with salmon, but grilse have been unprecedentedly scarce. About a thousand fish have been taken from the North Esk, and about four hundred from the South Esk. Sir John Gladstone of Easque has been one of the most successful anglers, and during the last week of the season he killed sixteen salmon in one day. Miss Gladstone has been the most successful of the numerous ladies who have fished in the Esks this year.

If all stories be true, Harry Curtis has had a rough time of it in America, and may be expected home in England again very soon. It appears that Lange, who visited and took part in last summer's sports, induced Curtis to cross the Atlantic with the object of defeating Nicoll—Lange's conqueror—but after Curtis failed to accomplish this feat, it appears that the English champion had rather a lonely time of it, as he was deserted by his newly-found friends (?) and failed to obtain work at his trade. The climate does not seem to have suited Curtis any more than it suited Sid Thomas, and the "legality of his gait has been questioned by American judges." I am sorry for Curtis that matters should have turned out so badly, but at the same time I am glad that he is coming back to the country where the legality of his gait is beyond question.

As the horses were at the post for the Knowsley Stakes on the 4th ult. the rain was so thick that colors could not be distinguished from the stand, and during the half-hour's delay Criffel ran the course through, whereupon Bradford removed the blinkers and carried them in his pocket. Mr. Fawcett's colt was none the worse for his impromptu gallop, and lay in front throughout, although well beaten from the distance by Clarence and Medlar, of whom the former has come back to the smartness he exhibited on this course in March last. In the race for the Liverpool St. Leger Penzance went like a racehorse until he stopped to kick five furlongs from home, when he was tailed off for the rest of the journey. Bracken is very different to the majority of Beaudesert's stock, and runs his races out in truest fashion.

In the Cambridge Freshmen's sports Sir Charles Ross proved himself a speedy sprinter by winning the century event from W. Atlee in 10 3-5 secs. Sir Charles was a member of the Spartan Harriers some two years ago. F. H. Allfrey, of Tonbridge, another Cambridge Freshman, showed very superior from over the hurdles, which he won with ease considerably within 18secs. The high jump also fell to Allfrey; but here the performance was nothing to speak of, as he was only required to clear 4ft. 11½in.

The most noticeable thing about the Freshmen's sports at Oxford was the long jump of C. B. Fry, of which Wadham, who cleared 21ft. 6in.—a better jump than has not been recorded in Oxford at this meeting for some years. He also won the hurdle race, and obtained the first heat in the 100 yards with an ease that leaves little doubt of the result of the final. Nor does he confine himself to this branch of athletics, but is one of the University Association team.

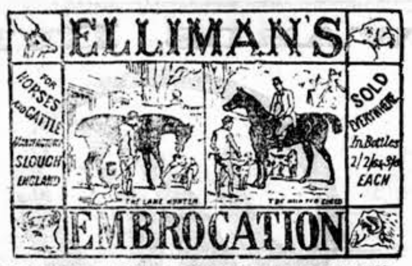
The proprietor of the Pelican Club, who made his appearance in the Bancruptcy Court on Saturday, November 7, seems to have received only a *dumnosa heriditas* from the first proprietor of the club, who was himself still less fortunate. The club was originally started by a Mr. Newman, who died on the very night that the club premises were opened in Denman-st. The club made a fine start under the name of the "Star," but it seems to have changed its luck in changing its name.

NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham,
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMANS UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
SPECIALITY PREPARED FOR EXPORTATION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
W. A. Ross
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IN A HOT CLIMATE

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make is universally acknowledged to be the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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EXTRA CONCENTRATED
Crab-Apple
BLOSSOMS.
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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

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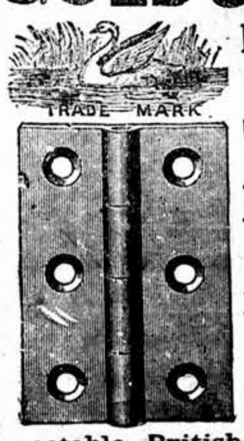

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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.
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We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.
J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

BROWN'S
"SATIN POLISH."

BROWN'S SATIN POLISH
LADIES & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES TRAVELLING BAGS TRUNKS &c.

ARMY & NAVY LIQUID BLACKING
B. F. BROWN & Co.

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c. the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Register under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
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LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
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CAST STEEL.
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FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

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For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.
THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"
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If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.
BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD.,
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HAY'S
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
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"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*
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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
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ESBENSEN'S
PRESERVED BUTTER
Registered PRESERVED DANISH BUTTER Trade Mark P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN SELECTED BUTTER CHOICEST QUALITY
IN GOLDEN TINS. THE BEST BRAND.
Specially Packed for India, in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28 lb. tins
A DAILY TREAT. TRY IT FOR YOURSELF.
ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.
THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is called to this high class Brand. It remains in good condition in the hottest weather and gives universal satisfaction.
Price Lists and other Particulars on application to
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SAY NO DISEASE IS INCURABLE
TILL
BURGESS' LION PILLS & OINTMENT
HAVE BEEN TRIED.
Their efficacy is marvellous, they have cured numbers of cases where even life has been despaired of by our cleverest specialists.
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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
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NOTICES.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

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The genuine Dr **Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable** remedy for **Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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12 YEARS OLD
ESTABLISHED 1808
PEASE, SON & Co.
WHISKY BLENDERS
LEITH
SCOTLAND
B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old * * *
(Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old * *
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5 Years Old *
(Green Capsule.)

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*

B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

YOU DIRTY BOY

Pears' soap
FOR
Toilet & Nursery

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection; its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

RE PRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

STANLEY — CIGARS

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

"STANLEY CIGARS."

THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.
The most delicious made,
A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

They are made in Two Sizes.

No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
" 2 " " 100 " 3 8

Smoke no others.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

STANLEY STANLEY

CIGARS CIGARS

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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